



C & D HEMIST AND DRUGGIST

NOVEMBER 11 1967

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efficacy,
dependability in a wide
range of BP and BPC
tablets and capsules.**

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THIS IS THE QUALITY THAT SELLS!



DUNLOP HOUSE GLOVES *sell themselves!*

* Better than stocking just one — show both Dunlop 'Manicare' AND unbranded Super Quality and you'll satisfy the whole house glove market.

HOT WATER BOTTLES, TOO!

Don't forget those other best sellers — Dunlop Hot Water Bottles. Their quality and efficiency is undoubtedly, their name a household word. There's a full range of colours and a design for every member of the family. Recommended retail prices from 7/- to 32/6. Stock now!



Whether you prefer to sell the Dunlop branded 'Manicare' house glove — made from oil and grease resisting Nitrile rubber or our unbranded 'Super Quality' natural rubber gloves, you can rely on Dunlop quality plus attractive appearance and packaging to make your customers buy—and buy again.

**OURS DUNLOP 'MANICARE' HOUSEGLOVES
WELCOME GREASES, OILS AND FATS**

Here is a glove that really has got a longer life, for Dunlop 'Manicare' House Gloves are made from Nitrile rubber that resists oils, fats, greases and detergents, all causes of failure in natural rubber household gloves. Once your customers have tried comfortable, flock lined 'Manicare' gloves, nothing else will do. Suggested retail price, 4/11d. per pair.

**YOURS YOU CHOOSE THE MARK UP ON
'SUPER QUALITY' HOUSE GLOVES**

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Retail Price 6/- a tube

3 to 18

*the
critical
years*



*B.D.J. July 4 1967

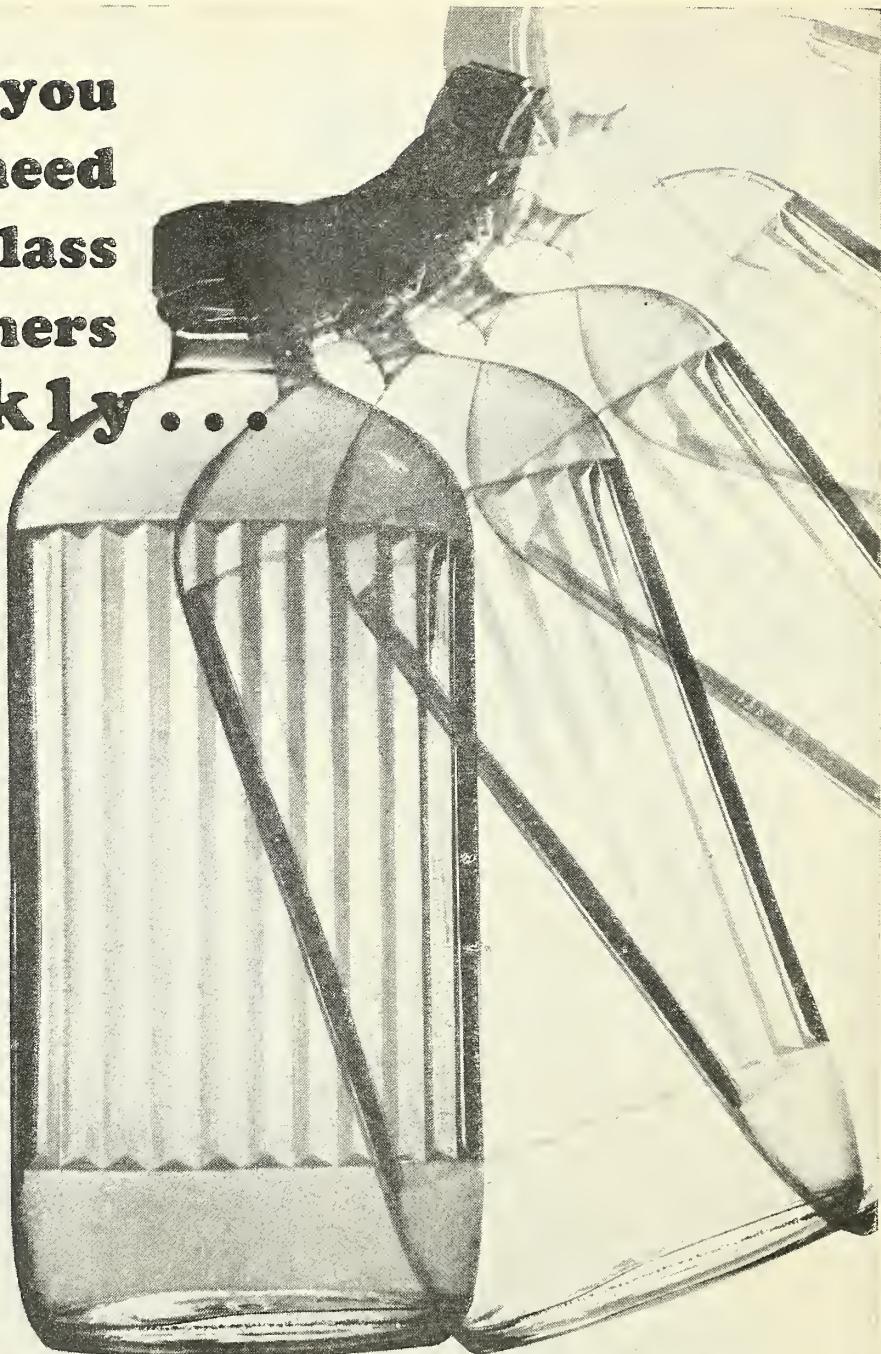


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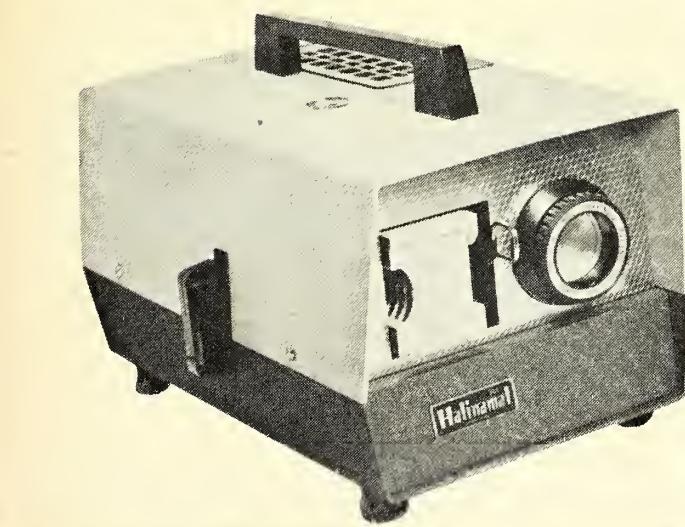
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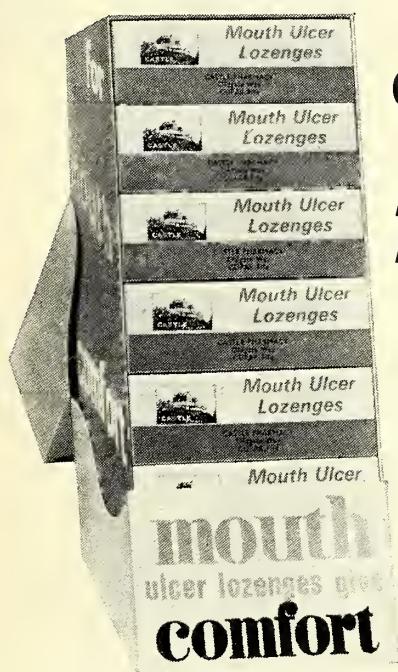
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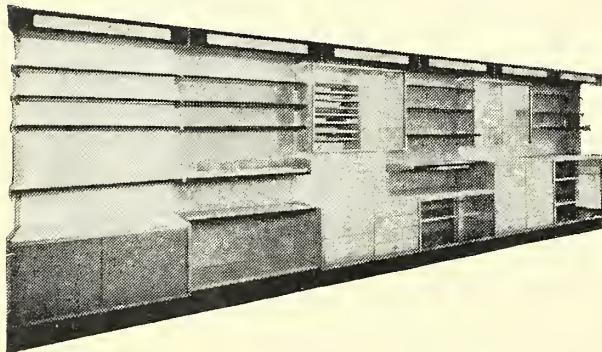
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Almost everyone likes coffee, but for many of your customers caffeine is 'out'. 'Instant' PIONIER is the answer; deliciously fresh from the mountains of Switzerland. Pionier is a pleasant health giving beverage... coffee's nearest neighbour. Contains no coffee, yet it has the distinctive taste that coffee-lovers seek.

Pionier is safe to heart, nerves, kidneys, and digestion. TINS: 50 gr. 3/6, 125 gr. 8/3 and 250 gr. 14/9.



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ON
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BINOCULARS**



a high performance range (12 models) at super value prices Precision construction, high quality performance, extremely competitive prices. And your own name engraved on free of charge, when you place a minimum order of 100 assorted. Sizes range from 6 x 30 to 20 x 50.

Let's you put on a sales-boosting mass display. All binoculars complete with neck-sling and case. TOTAL NETT PRICES RANGE FROM £4. 8. 9. (6 x 30) to £8. 12. 6. (8 x 40). Write for full information while prices hold.

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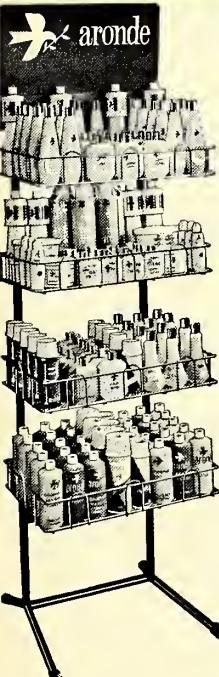
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-for a première-proved double-feature sales programme produced by

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For film-stars or housewives, Aronde beauty products are your most spectacular sales-booster! And hard on the heels of this fortune-making Aronde display—projecting our wide range of toiletry and cosmetics from the smallest space possible—comes news of our success-proved pouchette and toilet-holdall range!

Already selling in more than fifty countries—these fast-selling lines can draw your richest audience... estimated at many gross of sales each year! Research proves ten million women buy a new cosmetic bag once a year—and many buy twice or three times... so take advantage of this season's big-feature range and these super-value price-reduced items: Nylon and Satin Pouchettes reduced from 5/11 to 3/11. Vinyl Pouchettes reduced from 2/6 to 1/9. Quilted Plastic Pouchettes reduced from 3/11 to 2/3! Also Toilet Holdalls down from 7/6 to 4/6 and 4/11, for men and women!

SHOOT! If you want 50%* profit on cost or more, fill in this special advance coupon now—and shoot it off to us! Our representative will soon call to give you the facts about the Aronde big double-feature sales drive!

*excluding purchase tax.

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 ★ Please help me stake a claim in the Aronde sales programme—
 ★ without obligation!
 ★ Name
 ★ Address
 ★

CD 11/11


C & D
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetics, and allied industries*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 188

November 11, 1967

No. 4578

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which includes The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year Book, £4 5s. Single copies 1s. 3d. each (postage 8d.).



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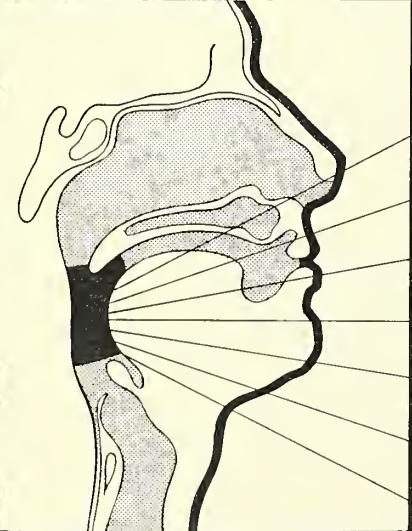
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Every sore throat lozenge is claimed to be the best.

Dulsils is proved to be...

(In laboratory tests, it killed 7 common sore throat germs within one minute. See below.)



Organisms	Time taken to kill micro-organisms			
	Dulsils	Germicide A	Germicide B	Germicide C
Staphylococcus Aureus	1 minute	Not in 30 minutes	Not in 30 minutes	4 minutes
Streptococcus Pyogenes	1 minute	8 minutes	16 minutes	1 minute
Pneumococcus Type	1 minute	1-4 minutes	4 minutes	2 minutes
Haemophilus Influenzae	1 minute	Not in 30 minutes	Not in 30 minutes	2 minutes
Haemophilus Parapertussia	1 minute	Not in 30 minutes	Not in 30 minutes	1 minute
Pseudomonas Pyocyanea	1 minute	Not in 30 minutes	Not in 30 minutes	2 minutes
Candida Albicans	1 minute	Not in 30 minutes	Not in 30 minutes	16 minutes

This chart compares actual times taken by Dulsils containing Dybenal with Amyl-meta-cresol and three other commonly used germicidal preparations to kill seven prevalent bacteria, including the powerful micro-organism Candida Albicans. The results show the amazing superiority of the antiseptic ingredients of DULSILS.

Recommend Dulsils, proved in laboratory tests to be more effective than leading competitive products. And why? Because Dulsils have a uniquely effective formulation. This comprises 2 powerful bactericides: Dichlorobenzyl Alcohol and Amyl-meta-cresol, which kill all common sore throat germs within 1 minute; and Dextromethorphan, a strong cough suppressant. For really sore throats, the best answer is Dulsils. Lab tests indicate it!

Recommend Dulsils by name!

In spite of heavy advertising—running now through to the end of March—some of your customers may not yet realise just how effective Dulsils are. Put them in the picture. You'll do them a lot of good. And, incidentally, make yourself a worthwhile profit, too.

LENBROOK LABORATORIES LIMITED
1 Thane Road West, Nottingham. (Tel: 56111)



C&D CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 188

NOVEMBER 11, 1967

No. 4578

Consumer Protection Bill

WIDER IN SCOPE THAN PREDECESSOR

THE Consumer Protection Bill (H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 9d.) is in some respects more stringent than its predecessor, the 1966 Protection of Consumers (Trade Descriptions) Bill (see *C. & D.*, February 5, 1966, p. 125), although it generally follows the scope and intentions of that Bill.

The definition of "trade description" has been extended to include claims made concerning "conformity with a type approved by any person." The expression "false trade description" is now defined as meaning one that is false to a material degree and as including misleading indications. In a number of clauses in the previous Bill deception had to be "calculated" before it could be regarded as an offence. The new terminology is "likely to deceive." The Molony Committee called the practice of dual pricing of goods "sufficiently widespread and deceptive to call for repression." Clause 14 of the Bill would deal with that by prohibiting, *inter alia*, false or misleading claims about price reductions. It goes beyond the Molony Committee's recommendations in also making it an offence to imply that goods are cheaper than they really are by deceptively written price markings. The Bill also controls advertisements, including television advertisements, and, as recommended by the Molony Committee, the Board of Trade is to be given power to require classes of goods to be marked with prescribed information or instructions about use, care or maintenance. As a corollary clause 9 of the Bill would empower the Board to require specified information or instructions to be included in advertisements of goods.

Solvents in Food

NINE IN PERMITTED LIST

THE use of all but nine specified solvents in food is prohibited by regulations made by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, acting jointly with the Minister of Health. The Solvents in Food Regulations, 1967 (H.M. Stationery Office, price tenpence), effective November 3, prohibit the use in food of all solvents except ethyl alcohol (ethanol), ethyl acetate, diethyl ether (solvent ether), glycerol, glycerol mono-acetate (monoacetin), glycerol di-acetate (diacetin), glycerol tri-acetate (triacetin), iso-propyl alcohol and propylene glycol. The new regulations

also set out specifications of purity for all permitted solvents and lay down the form of the label declaration to be made on solvents when sold as such. The regulations do not apply to any solvent, or to any food containing any solvent, intended for export, nor to articles or substances used only as drugs. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food points out that a solvent is a liquid used to facilitate the incorporation of ingredients in food. Extraction solvents, which are not used for that purpose, are not controlled by the regulations. Corresponding regulations to apply in Scotland and Northern Ireland are being made by the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Minister of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland respectively.



IMMURED FOR POSTERITY: The managing director of Coleman & Co., Ltd. (Mr. G. Aikens), and head cellarman (Mr. G. Bradfield), lower a casket containing samples of the company's products into a cavity in the foundations of their cellar extensions.

(Courtesy Eastern Evening News)

Chemists' Retail Sales

BOARD OF TRADE STATISTICS

THE index of retail sales by chemists and photographic goods dealers in September was 126 (average monthly sales in 1961=100), an increase of 5 per cent. over the same period a year earlier. Figures recently issued by the Board of Trade also reveal the following indices for the month:—

Independent retailers	119 (+2 per cent.).
Multiple retailers	140 (+9 per cent.).
Co-operatives societies	101 (-4 per cent.).

The figures do not allow for receipts under the National Health Service contracts.

Scottish Department

SUPPLY OF DRUGS TO ADDICTS

THE Executive of the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society agreed at its meeting held in Edinburgh on October 18 to a proposal (put forward by the Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland)) that a committee should be appointed to consider the pharmaceutical problems associated with the establishment of health centres in Scotland. Mr. J. H. Henderson was reported to have resigned from the Executive on moving to Liverpool. Mr.

J. C. Lamb, Linlithgow, had been invited to fill the vacancy. He would serve until June 1970 (when Mr. Henderson's term of office would have ended). The meeting approved proposals by the Scottish Home and Health Department for dispensing of heroin and cocaine to addicts. The service would become available in all areas in which there were addicts, but pharmacists would not be compelled to take part in it. Approximate figures were given for enrolments at Scottish schools of pharmacy for the session 1967-68, as in table below (1966-67 figures in parentheses).

Year of Study	Aberdeen	Edinburgh	Glasgow
First	32 (22*)	43 (44)	66 (55)
Second	18 (25*)	42 (28)	37 (56)
Third	28* (32*)	23 (33)	48 (36)
Fourth	28* (18*)	29 (43*)	38 (37)

* = Ph.C.

The resident secretary reported that divisional secretaries had been instructed not to approach their Member of Parliament on the subject of medicines legislation until the Council had decided on the policy to be adopted. It was agreed to call a special meeting of the Executive to consider, if necessary, proposals put forward at four regional meetings that are being held in Scotland to discuss the Council's own proposals.

FOOD LABELLING

Ministry issues proposed regulations

TIGHTER controls on the labelling and advertising of foods are included in proposed regulations issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The proposals implement most of the recommendations for the Food Standards Committee's report on Claims and Misleading Descriptions (see *C. & D.*, August 20, p. 160).

Slimming Products

Foods claimed to hasten recovery from colds or to be slimming foods are the subject of special sections of the anticipated legislation, and foods claimed to contain vitamins or minerals must state the content of those substances. It will be an offence to claim that certain substances "either hasten recovery from infections such as colds and influenza or protect a person from contracting such ailments." A section dealing with slimming claims precludes foods from being described as "slimming" foods or having specific weight-reducing properties "unless the words are justified," and unless it is clearly and legibly stated that such foods cannot aid slimming except as or part of a diet in which the total intake of calories is controlled. The calorific value of a determined quantity of the food is required to be clearly stated, and the label on any container must declare the complete list of ingredients.

It will also become an offence to indicate that it is unnecessary for a person wishing to lose weight to consult her doctor, or to include in the name of any product the word "slim" or any derivative therefrom.

Photo Equipment Show

A TOURING EXHIBITION

THIRTY-TWO companies are to participate in a travelling photographic exhibition — Impo '68 — to be organised by the Photographic Importers' Association during February and March, 1968. The venues in February are London (20-22); Coventry (26), Bournemouth (29) and in March: Cardiff (4-5); Leicester (7); Middlesbrough (11); Harrogate (13-14); Manchester (18-19); Edinburgh (21) and Glasgow (25-26). The interest created by a similar exhibition held in the spring encouraged the organisers to mount a larger exhibition next time and to carry it to more towns.

International Standards

SYRINGES AND NEEDLES

THE following recommendations have been published by the International Organisation for Standardisation in Geneva: ISO Recommendation R.594, "Conical fittings for syringes, needles, and other medical equipment" laying down a recommended standard for the definition and description of two conical fittings with 6 per cent. and 10 per cent. taper for use with certain medical equipment. ISO Recommendation R.596, "Hypodermic needles" relates to hypodermic needles, specifying their essential requirements, notably the

dimensional characteristics, the designation, and the marking of hubs and packages.

Sulphuric Acid

THIRD QUARTER PRODUCTION UP

PRODUCTION of sulphuric acid by members of the National Sulphuric Acid Association, Ltd., in the third quarter totalled 774,393 tons (calculated as 100 per cent. H₂SO₄). That was a little over 7,000 tons more than in the preceding quarter.

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Examination Results

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

TWENTY-THREE students passed the B.Sc. (Pharm.) degree examination, held by University College, Dublin, recently. Results: *Honours*.—O. Corrigan; Olive F. Arnold; Laloo Bhagwan. *Pass*.—Geraldine M. Arnold; Patricia Boland; Catherine Cashman; D. J. Dempsey; M. J. Durcan; M. F. P. Flynn; Geraldine Gates; T. P. Guckian; T. P. Loughman; Aileen McKenna; Mary B. Mahony; B. Maxwell; Fatai Oke; M. O'Leary; Shemugon Padicha; J. Pearse-Biney; D. Reidy; Lye Pheng Thow; Eileen Wren and H. Young.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

THE Minister for Health (Mr. Flanagan) has set up an expert body with the following terms of reference:

"To examine the position in regard to general hospital in-patient and out-patient services in the State and to report in outline on the future organisation, extent and location of these services taking into account the changing pattern of demand, the impact of developing specialisation and the introduction of new techniques so as to secure with due regard to the national resources, that the public is provided in the most effective way with the best possible services."

OVERSEAS NEWS

UNITED STATES

Antibiotics—Anti-trust Investigation

THE president of Chas. Pfizer & Co. Mr. J. Powers, admitted on November 6 that he had attended a series of meetings more than ten years ago, at which officials from Messrs. Pfizer, American Cyanamid, and Bristol-Myers had discussed the manufacture, bulk sale, and distribution of tetracycline, according to the *Times* New York correspondent. Mr. Powers was giving evidence in the trial of the three manufacturers concerning alleged anti-trust law violations. Besides receiving court fines, the company would, if found guilty, be open to civil charges. The companies are charged specifically with fixing artificially high prices, and monopolising the manufacture, distribution, and sale of Aureomycin, Terramycin, and tetracycline. Under United States laws, any buyer overcharged for purchases because of anti-trust violations by the supplier is entitled to collect three times the value of the overcharge.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE formal inauguration of the European Physical Society will take place during a conference in Florence, Italy, September 23-29, 1968.

THE charter dinner of the School of Pharmacy, London University, was held at the Merchant Taylors' Hall on October 26. The chairman of the school council, Sir Harry Jephcott, was in the chair.

THE Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) have issued general council circular No. 76 setting out agreed revised mileage allowances for motor cars used for official business. The new rates are effective from July 1.

CURRENT Medical Research, a reprint of articles from the annual report for 1966-67 of the Medical Research Council (C. & D., August 12, p. 137 and August 19, p. 151) has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 8s. (postage sevenpence).

THE Pharmaceutical Society's "Medicines—with Care" exhibition, which was launched in May 1965, has completed its national tour. Shown in sixty-five towns, it attracted 200,000 visitors. Fifty-three branches of the Society presented the exhibition.

The third in a series of export handbooks, "Organisation for Overseas Marketing" published recently by the Board of Trade is intended especially for use by chief executives and senior management in industry as a guide to the types of organisation that may be used to ensure efficient exporting.

THE National Economic Development Council's Labour Utilisation Committee has published a booklet on the better use of labour in the firm. The topics covered are: Organisation and planning of the work in the firm; management organisation; job structure; pay systems; overtime; work rules and labour turnover.

THE Professional and Technical "B" Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services have agreed to amend the sick leave and pay scheme applying to all employees covered by The Council. The scale ranges from one to six months full pay and two to six months half pay. Details are given in P.T.B. circular 218.

Two members of the pharmaceutical department staff joined other staff of Lewisham Hospital called out for emergency duty following the rail crash at Hither Green on November 5. The main demand on the pharmacy was for supplies of antiseptics, stocks in the hospital of most items proving sufficient.

SPORT**GOLF**

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY. The Society met at Withington golf club on October 25 to compete for the President's prize. Results: 1, T. Williams; 2, R. Evans.

LOCAL OFFICERS**PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY BRANCHES**

Burnley. — Secretary, J. A. Thursfield, c/o Boots, Ltd., 16 Manchester Road, Nelson, Lancs (Telephone: Nelson 64643).

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Bloomsbury Square

It seems to me, looking back over many years, that the Pharmaceutical Society, for one reason or another, has always been on the point of removing from its traditional home in Bloomsbury Square. One has grown accustomed, if not reconciled, to the threat from the time it reared its head *circa* 1934. The Council of that day, in the face of strong criticism, decided to find a home of its own, for No. 17 did not offer the security of tenure considered desirable. Older members will recall the purchase of a site in Brunswick Square, and the persuasive efforts of some members of Council to convince members up and down the country of the absolute necessity of building a suitable home for administrative pharmacy and for the Society's school. The subject provided Council members of the day with ample material for "Current Pharmaceutical Topics," and members with plenty of scope for discussion. Eventually the scheme went beyond the stage of argument, which was largely concerned with finance, and so eloquent were the pleadings that some of the strongest opponents voluntarily subscribed to a building fund. Most pharmacists are now aware that the outbreak of war in 1939 put a stop to construction, and that there was a change of plans in the post-war period which resulted in the disposal—on favourable terms it was said—of the site and the building as it then stood. Memory is fickle and the records one wants are not always to hand, but the Society later purchased the Bloomsbury Square property and carried out extensive improvements and alterations, some of which made a strong appeal, if others jarred to some extent. But over the period a further threat was posed, and the Society was once more threatened with eviction to make way for an extension to the British Museum and a National Library. Once more there was a need for activity, and a new site was found in Lambeth and plans drawn up for a new (and modern) building. Even at that stage I was one of those who regarded the whole thing as on a par with the metric system — it would come some day but not in our time.

Regrets

Now I learn from p. 416 last week that, for various reasons, the Government has halted its plans for the development in Bloomsbury Square, and the Ministry of Public Building and Works has informed the Society that the premises owned by the Society will no longer be required. Negotiations for the purchase of the properties would therefore be discontinued. (I like the word "discontinued" in that sense. It has a dignity and appropriateness all its own.) A letter confirming the decision concludes, as the president announced with calm fortitude: "We very much regret any inconvenience you may have been caused in this matter." The statement matches that of the celebrated Ko-Ko, the Lord High Executioner, who, when informed that he had executed the heir to the throne of Japan, replied: "I beg to offer an unqualified apology." The president, in his statement to the Pharmaceutical Society's Council, said that he would not wish to prejudge any decision which the Council might reach concerning the housing of the headquarters, but if that decision were to be that they remain in Bloomsbury, the Society would expect the Government to reimburse it for the considerable expenditure incurred in fees and other matters. They would also, I imagine, if they decided to remain, require safeguards in regard to future security of tenure. My personal hope is that there will be no break with tradition, but I am an outsider, and those at No. 17 may feel differently.

O. Henry

Your "Pharmacists Anthology" does well to offer tribute to that master of language and short story, O. Henry. I have read that his knowledge of pharmacy, which was considerable, was acquired while serving an undeserved prison sentence. But I have always been puzzled by the title of the story from which you quote (p. 428). It concerned temporary loss of memory by the principal character, but the author called his story "A ramble in Aphasia." Was that amnesia in O. Henry?

Scottish Chemists' Remuneration

ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARD

THE Arbitration Tribunal on Scottish and Northern Ireland chemists' remuneration has decided that, "as the risk attaching to dispensing of National Health Service prescriptions is small," a reasonable return on capital should be 9 to 11 per cent. That, together with an allowance for proprietors' superannuation, works out at about fivepence per prescription against the chemists' claim of 9½d. The Tribunal received oral and written evidence earlier in 1967 from the Scottish Home and Health Department and Pharmaceutical Council (Scotland). Chairman of the General Tribunal was Mr. J. P. H. Mackay, Q.C. Other members were Professor A. D. Campbell, Queen's College, Dundee, and Mr. G. D. H. Dewar, C.A., Glasgow. Though a joint survey had already established the basic costs of dispensing, a number of points on which the Government and the chemists' representatives had failed to agree were argued before the Tribunal.

What Chemists Claimed

Overall, the chemists had claimed that they should receive additional payments of about sixpence-halfpenny per prescription dispensed in 1964-65, eightpence in 1965-66 and (provisionally) eightpence in 1966-67. Every additional penny per prescription in Scotland costs the Government well over £100,000 annually. The Tribunal considers that no additional payment should be made to the chemists for 1964-65, but that an additional halfpenny per prescription is due for 1965-66. Because of the Government's prices and incomes policy, however, the Tribunal considers that the award should be operated for the last six months of that year only. For 1966/7, the Tribunal says that the chemists should be paid an additional twopence per prescription, including an allowance for the cost of selective employment tax.

The Tribunal takes the view that there is a case for changes to be made in the pattern of remuneration to provide a more uniform profit over the various sizes of pharmacy and considers that most of the award suggested (apart from that relating to selective employment tax) should go to the smaller pharmacies. The Tribunal's decision now goes before the appropriate negotiating committee for discussion about the distribution of the award and to the Secretary of State for consideration of its implementation.

The following is an abstract from The Tribunal's decision:

"The terms of reference to the Tribunal were as follows:— 'To determine differences between the management and staff sides of Committee 'B' of the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council for the Health Services (Great Britain) about the appropriate levels of payment for chemists in contract with Scottish Executive Councils in respect of the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67.'

There was submitted to the Tribunal an agreed statement of facts which

narrates the investigation undertaken by Associated Industrial Consultants, Ltd., into the cost incurred by chemists in contract with Scottish Executive Councils. Certain of the findings of that inquiry have after adjustment been agreed between the parties and these agreed facts form the basis of the Tribunal's consideration of the matters still in issue between the parties. These agreed matters have been supplemented by considerable evidence and in so far as that evidence was of assistance concerning the questions which the Tribunal have to decide we refer to our findings on it below.

The report of the A.I.C. survey . . . indicates that the average proprietor does a total of 3·25 hours per week outwith the normal hours in connection with National Health Service business.

"We consider that in fixing the notional salary for a working proprietor it would be inappropriate, within reasonable limits, to regard him as a person working on any fixed basis of time and that the conception of a salary for such a person should include an element for time which he requires to spend in his work over and above what his employees might regard as normal for them. We are therefore of the opinion that the £1,700 includes full remuneration to the proprietor for all his work in connection with the National Health Service."

How to Update Notional Salary?

The next question is how this notional salary is to be updated for the year 1965-66. While it is appropriate that the notional salary should be entirely reviewed at regular intervals, say of five years, in the intermediate years we consider that any alteration should be by way of a percentage change applied to the previous year's figure.

We consider that the only change which it is appropriate to make in the nominal notional salary of the working proprietor is to take account of the national income norm for the time being. That any increase in the volume of prescriptions dispensed is reflected in the payments made is illustrated by the fact that the aggregate of proprietors' remuneration, increased from £1,142,000 in 1964-65 to £1,424,000 in 1965-66, an increase of about 25 per cent., while the increase in the notional salary was taken to be only 3½ per cent. and there is no suggestion that there was any increase in the number of working proprietors employed as chemists in the National Health Service in Scotland during that period. It appears to us that the figure for the proprietors' remuneration set out for 1965-66 does not take account of the fact that as a result of the increase in the number of National Health Service prescriptions in the year 1965-66 some of the work attributed to the working proprietor in that year may in fact have been carried out in

1965-66 by other staff at the lower rates appropriate for them. Alternatively if 1965-66 is deemed to be a correct base a criticism of the opposite nature would apply to 1964-65. The only argument put to us was on behalf of the Staff Side that the figure should be increased. We do not agree with this argument and we therefore consider that the £1,700 should be increased by 3½ per cent. for 1965-66 and that there should be no further increase for 1966-67.

Allowance for Superannuation

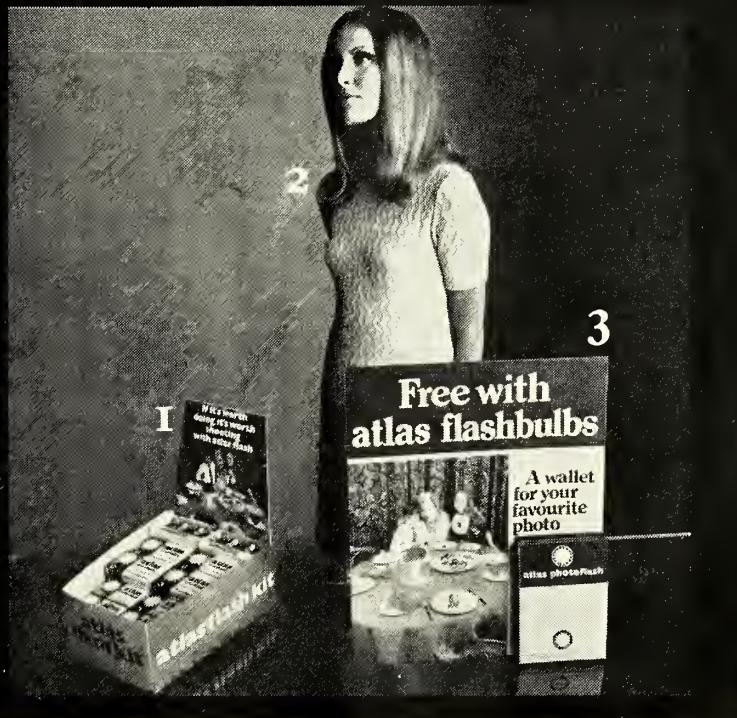
The next matter which we have to consider arising out of the agreement with regard to the notional salary of the working proprietor is the question of an appropriate allowance for superannuation for such a proprietor. We consider that an appropriate amount to allow under this head is the normal employer's contribution on an employee's wage equal to the proprietor's notional salary which on the evidence we hold to be 7½ per cent.

We now pass from matters arising out of the working proprietor's special position to matters of general application to the Staff Side. The first of these is whether anything should be allowed to the Staff Side in respect of delivery of prescriptions. Although the amount claimed under this head is small the question has been frequently raised since the National Health Service came into operation and both sides regard it as of importance.

The solicitor for the Staff Side who presented a persuasive argument on the legal basis of this claim agreed that unless there were circumstances in which chemists had a legal obligation to deliver drugs or appliances (other than oxygen) this claim was not a valid claim. Both sides agreed that this issue depended on the proper meaning to be given to the National Health Service (General, Medical and Pharmaceutical Services) (Scotland) Regulations 1966, Schedule 4, paragraph 3 (1) (a), and the similar provisions of an earlier instrument. He argued that the "person" in question in this paragraph was the person named on the order and that while "present" means physically to tender the order this could be done by an agent. Accordingly, although the presentation might be done by the agent, say the doctor attending a patient, the duty on the chemist is to supply the drug or appliance to the patient. On the other hand the Management Side argued that the obligation is to supply to the person who presented the order.

In our opinion the only reasonable reading of the paragraph is that the obligation is to supply to the person who presents the order and that if the person who is named on the prescription is not the person who presents the order there is no obligation on the chemists to supply to the person named on the prescription. We see nothing illogical in the idea that when the doc-

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2. The girl isn't included in the offer. She's helping us organise it.

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New Gard really works on dandruff. It contains a revolutionary new ingredient—Zinc Deophene—which tackles the cause of dandruff and clears it away, leaving hair beautifully healthy and clean.

Test Market Success. After only 6 months in test market, Gard became the leading medicated brand in Chemists. Gard will create a new market for you and give you high unit profit—make sure you stock and display it.

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GIRLS! WANT TO BE THE GARD GIRL FOR 1968?

Here is a great opportunity to start a career in the exciting world of modelling. We want to find a chemist's assistant to feature as our Gard Girl in our 1968 advertising. Girls! This is *your* chance to be a model. This could be where life begins for *you*! All you do is send us a full length photograph of yourself. We will pick ten finalists, who will be photographed, in London, by a professional fashion photographer. For each finalist there'll be a £.20 modelling fee—and all expenses paid! For the winner a further £50 prize! Have a go!

Contest open to all female staff of retail pharmacies and departmental stores in the U.K. Send only one photograph. On back of photograph write:

1. Full name.
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3. "I certify that this is a photograph of me and that the above details are correct".

Sign your name, ask your employer to countersign and send to: Samantha Jones, 76 Oxford Street, London W.1. Closing date 31st January 1968. Watch out for the results in Gard advertising in this Journal. All entries shall be subject to the full rules of the competition, copies of which are available from the above address.

tor leaves the order with the patient, and admittedly the patient has the responsibility of arranging for the presentation of the order to the chemist, he should also have the responsibility of arranging for the transport of the drug or appliance from the chemist to himself.

Our attention was directed to a letter from the Scottish Home and Health Department dated February 14, 1967, to an official of the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain cautioning Scottish chemists of their need to exercise discretion when children are sent to collect prescriptions. This letter cannot of course affect the proper legal interpretation of the paragraph in question but may indicate that the parties should consider whether the Secretary of State should be invited to alter its terms for we are of opinion that the evidence disclosed that there may be circumstances in which a chemist should be responsible for arranging delivery but we appreciate that it might be difficult if not impossible to define the circumstances satisfactorily for the purposes of a Regulation and that the letter referred to suggests that the paragraph may also be somewhat inappropriate in other respects with which we are not immediately concerned. For these reasons we are of opinion that the claim for the cost of delivery of prescriptions is invalid as the relevant Regulations stand.

Margin of Profit

There remains the question of whether or not the margin of profit brought out by the agreed calculations is appropriate. Before proceeding to deal with the merits of this question there is a preliminary matter which must be disposed of. At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council Committee 'B' on March 4, 1964 in connection with the remuneration survey under the heading "Depreciation of fixed assets" there appears this passage, "It was also agreed that owner-occupied heritable property should be reckonable in terms of net rateable value of the property." Both sides accepted that an agreement had been reached but were in dispute as to the interpretation of it. Having considered all the evidence about this matter we have come to the conclusion that while the Staff Side may not have fully appreciated what was involved the only reasonable interpretation of the agreement was that no separate question with regard to depreciation of fixed assets should arise in connection with owner-occupied heritable property since that should be reckonable in terms of net rateable value of property which is of course a notional rent. From the evidence we accept that this notional rent is probably somewhat below what would be appropriate as a charge in computing a chemist's costs. On the other hand the time to make this point was when the agreement referred to was made in March 1964. We consider that for the purposes of the present Arbitration the Staff Side are bound by this agreement as we interpret it, but no doubt for the future consideration would be given to a more

appropriate way of reckoning owner-occupied heritable property.

The only method suggested of testing the reasonableness of the margin of profit left to the chemist was by considering the return on capital employed. On the evidence the prescriptions dispensed for the National Health Service in Scotland seem to run at a fairly uniform rate over the year with no significant seasonal variations. This makes it appropriate to consider the capital employed by taking the various elements from the agreed statements and multiplying by the proportion of the year for which they are outstanding in order to get a figure of pence per prescription for capital employed in respect of stock less creditors plus debtors and also in respect of labour and overheads.

Shelf Life of Stock

In respect of stock, etc., we consider on the evidence for the period covered by the inquiry that the average shelf life of National Health Service stock may be reasonably taken at eleven weeks. From this there falls to be deducted the credit period of four weeks allowed to the chemist and there falls to be added the eight weeks which the chemist has to wait before he receives payment from the National Health Service in respect of his prescriptions, making a total of fifteen weeks for which his money may be outstanding. The proportion of fifteen in fifty-two falls to be applied in 1964-65 to a material cost of 86·48d. and in 1965-66 to a material cost of 89·32d. In respect of labour costs we consider that a reasonable factor to take for the same reasons is 7/52 and this falls to be applied in 1964-65 to the agreed figure of 26·21d. plus the figure which we consider reasonable to allow the working proprietor in respect of superannuation on the basis indicated above, namely 0·94d. The corresponding figures for 1965-66 are 27·36d. and 0·97d. In respect of overheads the agreed figure for 1964-65 is 7·56d. and for 1965-66 7·16d. Here we consider that the appropriate factor is 11/52.

So far as equipment is concerned the independent survey was not directed to this matter at all. The evidence upon it is necessarily very far from precise and the best that we are able to do is to make a rough estimate of the appropriate amount to allow for equipment in an average pharmacy. This we take to be £700, the written down value (at half life) of the relevant equipment at current replacement costs. We set out in an appendix the detailed calculations using the results to which we have come in this and the immediately preceding paragraphs and this brings out a return on capital employed in 1964-65 of 10·45 per cent. and in 1965-66 of 7·82 per cent. Having regard to the small risk which on the evidence attaches to dispensing for the National Health Service we consider that a reasonable return on capital employed is in the region of 9 per cent.-11 per cent. We are of opinion that adjustments to the margin, in the years between major reviews, should be made with the aim of producing a return of 9 per cent.-11 per cent. on capital employed for

the average of the years between such reviews and that, so far as practicable, the margin should be adjusted so that the return falls within this range each year.

Accordingly for these reasons we are of opinion that the 1964-65 level of remuneration was appropriate but that the 1965-66 level falls to be adjusted by adding to it a further $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per prescription. Since the hearing was completed we have been furnished with an agreed statement of the final figures for the year 1966-67 and at the request of the parties we have applied the reasoning described above to those figures. In our opinion the level for 1966-67 falls to be adjusted by adding to it 2d. per prescription being the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 1965-66 plus a further $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Of this 0·47d. is in respect of selective employment tax.

Our attention was drawn by the Management Side to the statements of Government Policy with regard to prices and incomes as set out in the White Papers appended to the Management Side's case. If our determination is to be applied before June 30, 1967 both sides were agreed that the relevant provision is in paragraph 34 of Cmd. 3150. The Management Side agreed that in the present case there had existed a commitment to review pay with effect from a prior date, namely in respect of 1964-65, April 1, 1964, and in respect of 1965-66, April 1, 1965. Accordingly we are of opinion that our determination would be properly applied in the light of the statements of Government policy referred to if it were made operative with effect from October 1, 1965.

On the evidence which has been laid before this Tribunal the Tribunal is of opinion that there is a case for a further alteration in order to produce a more uniform rate of profit over the various sizes of pharmacy. In view of the way in which the Staff Side's case was presented this was by no means fully ventilated and therefore we can do no more than say that we consider that in working out the arrangements most of the award which we have suggested should be made should go to the smaller pharmacies. This observation does not apply to the 0·47d. included in the 1966-67 award in respect of the selective employment tax."

Comment

In a comment on the decision The Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland) states:—

The cumulative effect of the Tribunal's decisions is that N.H.S. remuneration now provides the chemist contractor with full reimbursement of the cost of ingredients and containers, payment for overheads and labour costs including a notional salary for the working proprietor and provision for his superannuation, together with a net profit of between 9 and 11 per cent. on the capital invested. In the process, the Tribunal have answered, for some time to come, many questions that have been matters of contention over the past years and they have laid down some useful guidelines for future negotiations.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

AN examination of the administrative structure of the Health Service has been initiated by the Minister of Health (Mr. Kenneth Robinson), who gave the information in a special statement in the House of Commons on November 6. He said that the question had been asked with growing frequency, whether the existing structure could be regarded as adequate to meet future needs. He was aware that some considered the present tripartite structure unwieldy. However, the nature of any possible changes required most careful examination. Many ideas had from time to time been put forward, and he had taken note of views expressed. He intended to consider a number of possibilities carefully before he made his tentative proposals in some months time, when he would seek the views of Members of Parliament and other interested parties. The administrative proposals should be ready to be looked at alongside the recommendations of the Royal Commission studying local government in England and of the Seebom Committee that is considering local-authority and allied social services in England and Wales. The Secretary of State for Scotland is to announce his own proposals. When MR. E. R. LUBBOCK welcomed the implied recognition that the tripartite structure of the Health Service was unwieldy, MR. ROBINSON agreed that "greater integration is obviously desirable if it is practicable."

Research into Drug Dependence

MR. ROBINSON told MR. W. F. DEEDES on November 6 that he did not think that finance was an important limiting factor in alcohol and drug addiction research. He understood that the Medical Research Council was to bring together a number of research workers with expert knowledge of drug dependence to discuss the possibilities of identifying areas in which further research would be both useful and feasible.

New Hospitals

DAME JOAN VICKERS was told on November 6 by the Minister of Health that construction of Phase 1 of Derriford district general hospital, Plymouth, was planned to begin in April, 1970 and finish in December, 1974. In a written answer MR. J. W. SNOW (Parliamentary Secretary) told MR. CLIFFORD WILLIAMS that the first stage of the new hospital at Abergavenny, was due to be completed in Autumn, 1968. He also informed MR. C. G. D. ONSLOW good progress had been made with the preliminary planning and designing of a new hospital at Frimley Park, Camberley.

Regional Differences in Drug Costs

MR. GEOFFREY LLOYD asked the Minister of Health whether in seeking to reduce unnecessary expenditure on the prescribing of drugs he would investigate the reasons for regional differences in the average cost of prescriptions. MR. KENNETH ROBINSON in

a written answer on November 6 pointed out that several studies had been made to try to identify the causes of the differences but with little success. An investigation based on an approach not previously tried was at present in progress but it was too soon to say how productive it would be.

Breath-testing Devices

In the House of Lords on November 2, LORD STONHAM, replying to a question by LORD NUGENT, welcomed the opportunity of pointing out that it was open to manufacturers at any time to submit breath-testing devices for the Home Secretary's approval. Any manufacturer who wished to submit a device for approval must submit 300 samples for testing.

Sainsbury Report

When MR. W. J. BIFFEN asked the Minister of Health to "assure the House" on November 7 he would proceed with "wisdom rather than speed" in his consultations concerning the Sainsbury Committee Report. MR. ROBINSON said there were certain recommendations in the Report that related to the White Paper on Medicines Legislation and in order to be able to produce the legislation promised in the Queen's speech he was undertaking urgent consultations on those aspects with the industry and other interested parties. Consultation on other matters would start "roughly at the end of this month" Mr. Robinson added "it may take some time." Sir J. RODGERS asked whether members would have an opportunity to debate the report, MR. ROBINSON said the decision was not his but he would personally welcome a debate.

LEGAL REPORTS

Black Currant Syrup Taxable

An application by Beecham Foods, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex, for leave to administer interrogatories relating to the purchase tax liability of products comparable to Ribena black currant syrup marketed by Beecham Foods was dismissed by Mr. Justice Pennywick in the High Court on November 7. The company asked for leave to administer the interrogatories in a pending action against the Commissioners of Customs and Excise claiming a declaration that Ribena is not properly chargeable with purchase tax at the rate of 15 per cent. of its wholesale value. The judge held that the liability to purchase tax must depend upon the proper application of the statutory provisions to the particular product. He also held that proposed interrogatories relating to the ingredients of comparable preparations should not, in the court's discretion, be directed where addressed to the Commissioners, who were not themselves concerned in their manufacture. He refused an application for leave to appeal. The judge was told that the Crown claimed the tax on the ground that Ribena was a manufactured beverage or a syrup or other product in the preparation of a bever-

age. Beecham Foods claimed that it was a drug or medicine exempt as a vitamin, vitamin complex or a pro-vitamin. The Commissioners, did not accept that anything which was a vitamin was necessarily a drug or medicine.

Action Settled

An action by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A., and Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent, against D.D.S.A. Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Old Brompton Road, London, S.W., and Micro-Biologicals, Ltd., Woodhall Park, Hertford, was settled in the High Court on November 2. Mr. J. N. B. Penny, for Messrs. Pfizer, said that the action should have been heard on January 26, but had been settled by the defendants' giving to the court an undertaking "that they will forthwith abandon the use of the mark Terrafac and any of the names previously used by them including or resembling that word, and that they will not use any name similar to the mark Terramycin or any name incorporating the word "Terra" or any word visually or phonetically similar to the word "Terra." The defendants, said Mr. Penny, had also undertaken to withdraw and not renew their application to register the trade mark Terrafac and to pay £210 towards the costs. His clients in return, waived all claims to damages in respect of sales by the defendants of products under the name or mark Terrafac. Mr. D. Young, for the defendants, agreed to the terms.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

B.D.H. GROUP, LTD.—Messrs. D. Mead Johnson, R. H. Kindermann and H. O. McCutchan have resigned from the board. All were Mead Johnson nominees.

JAYNOX, LTD. — Present year should yield improvement in profits, as group is now geared to take advantage of every opportunity in distribution, states chairman (Mr. C. H. Coxon). Sales for first four months promise "encouraging increase for full year."

ODEX RACASAN, LTD. — An interim dividend of 12½ per cent. is declared. For six months ended September 30 group profit, after taxation was £77,200 (against £57,500 in the same period of 1966); U.K. taxation charged, £56,500 (£42,000).

E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, LTD. — Mr. P. D. Peiser succeeds Mr. I. McG. Boden as managing director, Mr. Boden will remain chairman of the company and in addition has been appointed group vice-president, Squibb Europe (part of Squibb International Co.).

PRICE'S (BROMBOROUGH), LTD. — Mr. D. Perry has been appointed chairman, in succession to Mr. J. A. Fox who has retired after forty-four years' service with Unilever, Ltd. Mr. Perry was appointed vice-chairman of Price's (Bromborough), Ltd. in September, 1964, after two years as technical director.

SMITH KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES, LTD.—Mr. Stanley Fenwick (managing director since 1961,

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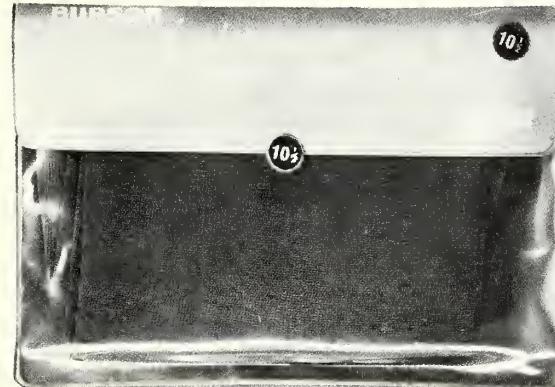
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N.H.S.

A fashioned base made of soft cotton that gives total support for varicose veins and other leg disorders

* EXCLUSIVE OPEN SEAM closures correct pressure and comfortable fit

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A Burson Elastic Stockings come in a full range of sizes in cotton, nylon or lightweight nylon. Three styles (above or below the knee and thigh length), and now anklets and kneecaps too, are available in a range of sizes. Special requirements are covered by a 'made-to-order' service. Packs are colour-coded for easy selection and a complete set of dispensers and fitting charts can be supplied. All these stockings are on the Drug Tariff and prescribable on E.C. 10.

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PLEASE SEND ME THE FOLLOWING ORDER:
All stocking orders are in pairs. Please fill in the quantity you need in each section. All stockings except L 1 are in Natural only.

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COTTON (Natural)				
L1	COTTON (Sun Brown)			
ABOVE KNEE	N1	NYLON		
	N2	NYLON (closed Toe)		
BELOW KNEE	L3	COTTON		
	N3	NYLON		
THIGH LENGTH	L6	COTTON		
	N6	NYLON		
ANKLET (one way stretch)		STOUT THREAD		
		FINE THREAD		
KNEECAP (one way stretch)		STOUT THREAD		
		FINE THREAD		
ANKLET (two way stretch)		STOUT THREAD		
		FINE THREAD		
KNEECAP (two way stretch)		STOUT THREAD		
		FINE THREAD		

BURSON LIGHTWEIGHTS! Special display offer.

9	9½	10	10½	Pairs
No. 1	2	2	1	

When you buy this special offer of 6 pairs of lightweights in the top selling sizes normal price £9.12.0., you get an attractive dispenser and 25 free customer service leaflets, too!

stage
will be
aid by
endall
mitated

No Postage
Stamp
necessary if
posted in
Great Britain
or
Northern
Ireland

BUSINESS REPLY SERVICE
Licence No. BP 115

THE KENDALL CO (UK) LTD
FIRST FIELD LANE
BRAUNTON
DEVON

**Just fill in, fold entire sheet and post.
No stamp needed.**

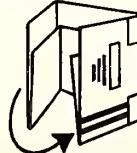
Name

Address

For further details and free
fitting charts please tick.

How to Post.

Fold along line A—A, fold back at B, fold back at C, then tuck in flap behind Kendall address.





FAST SERVICE
means
24-HOUR SERVICE
on
BURSON STOCKINGS
by **KENDALL**

And when you stock Burson you get

- * All orders dispatched within 24 hours of receipt
- * New spot-at-a-glance packs. Easy stock control
- * All styles—regular and lightweight—meet N.H.S. requirements
- * New simplified measuring charts for you and your customers
- * Complete range of attractive point-of-sale material
- * Now a full range of anklets and kneecaps too

has been appointed director of the parent company's international division in Philadelphia, U.S.A. This will involve the control of the company's entire operations outside the United States. Dr. G. E. Paget, M.D., D.C.H. (head of the Smith Kline & French Research Institute, Welwyn Garden City), becomes managing director.

BEECHAM GROUP, LTD.—Group trading profit, including royalties, for six months ended September 30, rose to £9,497,000 (from £8,563,000 in same period of 1966). Sales increased to £48·36 m. (£40·89 m.). Profit before tax was £9,159,000 (£8,323,000) and after tax, £5,089,000 (£4,623,000). An interim dividend of 15 per cent. (same) is declared. The figures do not include returns from Vitamins, Ltd., acquired on August 22.

SANITAS TRUST.—Profits for six months ended September 30 were £589,000 (against £510,000 in the same period of 1966). Sales amounted to £3·49 m. (£3·45 m.) of which £1·08 m. (£1·07 m.) went overseas. It is pointed out that the 1966 figures included trading results of Grahams Medical Products, Ltd., which was disposed of on April 1, 1967. Interim dividend is unchanged at 15 per cent.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.—Sir Paul Chambers is relinquishing his position as chairman on March 31, 1968, and is also resigning from the board. Sir Paul has been a full-time executive director for more than twenty years, and by the time of his retirement will have been chairman for just over eight years. The board have elected Sir Peter Allen as chairman to succeed Sir Paul on and from April 1, 1968. Sir Peter Allen was appointed a director in July, 1951, and a deputy chairman in April 1963.

HORLICKS, LTD.—The chairman (Lord Coleraine) in his annual report for the year ended March 31, mentions that turnover of pharmaceuticals further improved during the period. The research budget was now absorbing "an appreciable percentage of trading profit." Those activities had shown promise. One product resulting from fundamental research was undergoing clinical trial and, if earlier results were confirmed, an important new product would be launched in the pharmaceutical field during 1968. For financial statement and dividend, see *C. & D.*, October 14, p. 354.

FISONS, LTD.—The annual review by the chairman (Lord Netherthorpe), states that the company's pharmaceutical operations had a difficult year ended June 30 because of poor home sales in the mild winter and the general economic conditions. Exports of "ethicals" and veterinary drugs continued to expand and now account for 70 per cent. of their sales in that class of products. In a reference to the new asthma preparation Intal (FPL 670) (see *C. & D.*, September 16, p. 272), it is said that results of chemical trials to date are encouraging. A "breakdown" of the group profits shows that 10·7 per cent. was contributed by pharmaceutical products. For financial statement and dividends see *C. & D.*, October 28, p. 398.

BUSINESS CHANGES

MR. N. C. WARD, Ph.C., M.P.S.I., has opened a pharmacy at Market Street, Monaghan.

MONSANTO TEXTILES, LTD., is the new trading title of Chemstrand, Ltd. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Monsanto Co., U.S.A.).

SÉPÉ PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD. is the new trading title adopted by Sépépharm, Ltd., 16 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1, from November 1.

R. WESTON (CHEMISTS), LTD., are opening a branch at 20 The Precinct, Halesowen, Wors., on November 14.

WALLACE & DENSTON, LTD., have removed to 6 Argall Avenue, London, E.10 (telephone: 01-539 0619). Accounts will continue to be dealt with from 59 Broad Street Avenue, London, E.C.2.

SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN now has its own office in central London at Imperial Building, 56 Kingsway, London, W.C.2 (telephone 01-242 3800).

THE British Chamber of Commerce in Brazil was closed down on October 31 after fifty years' service to Anglo-Brazilian trade, because of lack of adequate financial support.

Appointments

LEO LABORATORIES, LTD., Hayes, Middlesex, have appointed the following representatives: Messrs. W. Davies (Liverpool area), J. Wilkinson (Edinburgh), I. Miller (West London), T. Ayton (North Lancashire), A. Starkey (Surrey), G. Leach (North London) and S. Black (Stoke-on-Trent).

PERSONALITIES

MR. W. E. WOOLLEY (chairman, Cupal, Ltd.), has been re-appointed chairman of Blackburn borough magistrates. Mr. Woolley has also been chairman of the Blackburn Hospital Management Committee for fourteen years and a member for sixteen years. He is also a member of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

MR. J. V. WALTERS, M.P.S., retired on October 31 after twenty-one years as a sales representative for Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddesdon, Herts. Mr. Walters qualified as a pharmacist in 1925, and in October 1946 joined Sharp & Dohme, Ltd. (as it then was). He worked for many years in North London and Hertfordshire and was an active member of the Finchley Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Walters has now taken up residence in East Anglia.

MR. C. L. BOURTON, at present an Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Health, is to succeed Mr. F. A. Adams, Under-Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General at the Ministry since 1963, who retires at the end of November. Mr. Bourton joined the Ministry of Health in 1937 and became a deputy accountant-general in 1958. Latterly, as an assistant secretary, he has been concerned with the negotiations on the new contract for family doctors and particularly with the establishment of

the General Practice Finance Corporation.

DR. M. P. SPARROW, B.Sc. (Hon.), Ph.D., Dip.Pharm., F.P.S. (Western Australia) has been seconded from the National Heart Foundation of Australia to the department of biophysics and biochemistry of the Wellcome Research Laboratories, Beckenham, Kent, for about a year. Dr. Sparrow has been awarded a three-year fellowship by the National Heart Foundation of Australia.



lia, two years of which are to be spent abroad and one year in Australia. The illustration shows Dr. Sparrow setting up an atomic absorption spectrophotometer which was devised in Australia. The instrument will be used at the Wellcome Research Laboratories for measuring trace elements in animal tissue.

OVERSEAS VISITS

MR. R. J. HAMILTON (export sales manager of William R. Warner & Co., Ltd. group of companies) is making a six-weeks' tour of West Africa. He will be visiting Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Gambia calling on the offices and depots of all his companies' agents to review sales and discuss promotion plans for next year.

MARRIAGES

VIGURS—WESTWOOD.—At the Parish Church of St. Peter, Prestbury, Ches., on October 2, Keith Vigurs, 2 Claremont Road, Cheadle Hulme, Ches., to Wendy Anne Westwood, M.P.S., 3 St. Ann's Road, Hazel Grove, Ches.

DEATHS

BOULTBEE.—On August 16, Mr. Charles Edward Boulbee, 34 Danesbury Avenue, Southbourne, Hants. Mr. Boulbee qualified in 1904.

DALLEY.—On October 18, Mr. Dairtry Dalley, 1 Manor Close, Highfield, Devon. Mr. Dalley qualified in 1915.

DUCE.—On October 23, Mr. Joseph William Duce, M.P.S., 120 St. Andrew's Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk. Mr. Duce qualified in 1925.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Contact Laxative and Bronchodilator.

—Boehringer Ingelheim, Ltd., Isleworth House, Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, have launched two new pharmaceutical specialities. Dulcodos tablets each contain 5 mgm. of bisacodyl and 100 mgm. of dioctyl sodium sulphosuccinate. The product is a contact laxative combined with a stool softener. The white sugar-coated tablets bear the company's symbol. No special storage requirements are called for. They are in packs of twenty and 200. The second product, Alupent-Sed tablets, contains in each tablet 20 mgm. of orciprenaline sulphate and 20 mgm. of amylobarbitone. The white uncoated tablets bear on one side the letters At/S; the other is impressed with the company symbol. The formula associates a bronchodilator with a sedative and the tablets are intended for the anxious asthmatic patient or for the bronchitic patient suffering from distress. The packs contain fifty and 250 tablets. Both products are distributed by Geigy (U.K.), Ltd., pharmaceuticals division, Roundthorn Industrial Estate, Wythenshawe, Manchester.

Improvements in a Tablet. — British Schering, Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks, announce improvements in their speciality Palaprin forte, (aloxiprin 600 mgm.) tablets to allow greater ease of administration. The new tablet is easier to suck, chew, or swallow with water and may be taken dispersed in water or in any other cold or tepid drink (thus removing a minor but irritating obstacle to the product's use amongst elderly patients with dentures). In the illustration the redesigned tablet is contrasted with the obsolete version. A packaging slip explaining the new method of administration to patients is enclosed with each can of 100 tablets, or the new version may also be recognised by the fact that all cans containing it are printed (obsolete packs carry an applied paper label). A pack-for-pack exchange of new for old stock amongst wholesalers is being operated by the company's representatives. Chemists should arrange to exchange their obsolete stocks either through their usual wholesalers or through the company's representatives, who are prepared to make on-the-spot exchanges if necessary. The makers

hope that pharmacists will dispense the product in the original container wherever possible so as to minimise confusion among patients. When that is impracticable, and the explanatory leaflet cannot be included, they invite pharmacists' co-operation in giving full information regarding dispersibility and altered appearance.

VETERINARY SPECIALITIES

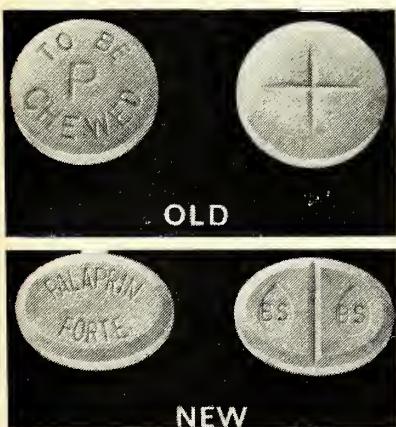
Products Containing Neomycin. — Upjohn, Ltd., Fleming Way, Crawley, Sussex, have added two preparations to their range of neomycin products. Neo-biotics bolus is designed for easy administration of neomycin to calves, foals, sheep and pigs, and is understood to have been found effective in the treatment of enteric infections in the young animal. Administration is oral or intra-uterine and when administered by the latter route the bolus has proved useful in the prevention and treatment of metritis and complications of parturition. The other product, Neo-biotic-P bolus, combines the antibacterial activity of neomycin with the anticholinergic effects of Pamine (methscopolamine bromide) in the treatment of gastrointestinal infection in large animals. The addition of Pamine, it is stated, helps to prevent dehydration and "wash-out" of antibiotics. Each product is in a pack of twenty. Supply is controlled under the Therapeutic Substances Act.

OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINALS

A New Product in the Range. — International Chemical Co., Ltd., Chenies Street, London, W.C.1, announce an addition to their Bisodol range: Bisodol gel. The product has been introduced to fill a known need in the antacid market, namely for a liquid remedy that is both effective and palatable. Bisodol gel has a lemon-mint taste, making it unique, say the makers, in the proprietaries market. The pack is a 6-oz. amber bottle.



Nationally Launched Cough Mixture. — A "powerful new cough medicine" has been launched by Hough Hoseason & Co. Ltd., Chapel Street, Levenshulme, Manchester. Backed by a £30,000 television and newspaper advertising promotion, claimed one of the biggest ever for a cough medicine, the new product, Respite is in a 2-oz. pack. Distribution is through chemists only, and the product is described as the first cough medicine ever to be sold over the counter, without prescription, that contains guaiaphenesin. Special free-standing counter pack contains six units of Respite. Each 5 mils contains 10 mgm. of dextromethorphan hydrobromide, 50 mgm. of guaiaphenesin; 4·15 mgm. of eucalyptol and 18·3 mgm. of menthol.



"Nappy Rash" Prevented and Treated. — What is claimed as "at last—the answer" to nappy rash is a product No-rash manufactured by Burford Laboratories, Nottingham, and distributed by Onward Pharmaceutical Services, Ltd., North End Road, Wembley, Middlesex. No-rash is described as both a preventive and a treatment for nappy rash. Its active ingredients are benzalkonium bromide and cetrimide in a silicone base. The product has undergone extensive sampling to nursing homes and new mothers and is being advertised in national media.

SUNDRIES

Breath Alcohol Analysers. — The official breath alcohol testing device used by the police (Alcotest 80) is now available to chemists from the branches of Vestric, Ltd. Recommended retail price is 60s. for a kit of ten separate tests. Mr. R. Horn (commercial manager, Draeger Normalair, Ltd., Blyth, Northumberland) said, on November 7, that an all-out effort by the manufacturers and his company had enabled the first part of the contract to be completed three months ahead of schedule. The contract, worth around £200,000, was for a million tubes for the Home Office. The kit available to chemists will be exactly the



First recorded order of Alcotest 80 is delivered by van of Vestric, Ltd., to Jones Brothers, chemists, Hunts Cross, Liverpool.

same as that used in police patrol cars. Packed in a green pocket-sized box, it contains ten separately sealed mouthpieces, ten Alcotest tubes, and a plastic bag that serves all ten tests. Inset in the side of the box is a tiny metal saw-tooth edge with which to weaken and snap off the sealed end of each tube immediately before use. Inside the lid of each kit is a short form of instructions for use, and there is also a 12-p. illustrated booklet containing a description and fuller instructions. One of its pages carries colour illustrations of the discolouration in differing conditions.

MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

For Future Generations. — An unusual ceremony took place recently on the occasion of the completion of the foundations for cellars extension of Coleman & Co., Ltd., Norwich. A special bitumen lined cavity was dug beneath the foundation, into which was lowered an airtight lead casket containing a representative selection of all the wines Coleman's import, a tin of Vitacup, a tube of Gordon-Moore's and Punch and Judy toothpastes and a flask

of Odol mouthwash, a list of the company's directors and executives, the latest balance sheet. Over 200 employees watched the ceremony from the heights surrounding the exposed cellar area and when it was completed drank a toast to "the future."

TRADE NOTES

Tonic Bath Salts. — Sidney Margolis, Ltd., Hemp Row, London, S.E.17, offer a new 12-oz. pack of their luxury tonic bath salts. The outer contains 2 doz.

Binocular Offer. — Paul Plus, Ltd., 29 King Street, Newcastle, Staffs, are offering all retailers ordering 100 (minimum) assorted pairs of the company's binoculars the chance to have the seller's name and address engraved on each instrument.

Now in a New Strength. — The pharmaceuticals division of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Alderley House, Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Ches, have introduced a new 500 mgm. oblong soft capsule of Atromid-S to facilitate dosage. The new strength is additional to the 250-mgm. spherical soft capsule. Packs are of fifty, 250 and 500.

Vacuum Spares Pack. — Thermos, Ltd., Ongar Road, Brentwood, Essex, announce the issue of a Thermos spares pack that includes neck rings, stoppers, shoulder, and base supports. The stoppers and shoulders are now made of polypropylene, and the neck rings and base supports are of polythene (for extra strength and durability). Each size of component is packed in a labelled polythene bag.

Watch for Stolen Goods. — Substantial stocks of the products listed below were stolen on the night of Thursday, November 2, from the Baring Road, Lee, London, S.E.12, distribution dépôt of Macarthys, Ltd.—Penbritin (all formulations); Broxil tablets and capsules; Terramycin syrup; Erythrocin suspension. The company suggest that any chemist who is offered any of the pro-

ducts through unofficial channels should get in touch with the local police.

Floods Cause Delays. — Torrential rain at Blyth, Northumberland, caused disastrous flooding that affected, among other things, 400 orders awaiting dispatch from the factory of Jackel & Co., Ltd., Kitty Brewster Estate. Messrs. Jackel hope that the delays necessarily caused to many retailers awaiting supplies will be made good within a few days. Delay from another cause has interrupted the arrival of the Permawear baby range, of baby products, which will not now be available until December.

Tubocurarine Chloride Injection. — Duncan, Flockhart & Evans, Ltd., Birkbeck Street, London, E.2, state that stocks of tubocurarine chloride injection, Duncan (a glycerol-alcohol solution) are exhausted and no further orders are being accepted. Supplies of tubocurarine chloride injection, B.P., continue to be available in boxes of six and fifty ampoules. The manufacturers point out that the B.P. preparation is miscible with thiopentone solutions in the sort of proportions that are likely to be used clinically.

Trade-in Offer. — Schick Electric, Ltd., 102 New Bond Street, London, W.1, are offering a 35s. trade-in on any old electric shaver against the purchase of a new shaver from the company's Custom, Super-3-speed, and Cordless ranges. The old "trade-ins" are passed by retailers via wholesalers back to Messrs. Schick. The offer is being supported by "retailers co-operative" advertising (advertisement blocks in four sizes may be obtained direct from the company, who will contribute on a 50 per cent. basis). New shaver display units and window bills featuring the trade-in are also available.

Correction to Advertisement. — Wil lows Francis, Ltd., Epsom and London, point out that the trade price they inserted in their advertisement for Actifluor in this issue is incorrect. It should be 44s. 7d. per doz.

CHEMISTS' WHOLESALING GROUP

New depot opened at Farnham

THE Cripps Group of Companies recently opened a wholesale dépôt at Bear Lane, Farnham, Surrey, under the management of Mr. R. J. Smith. The original company R. A. Cripps & Son, Ltd., was established as pharmaceutical manufacturers in 1895. Since 1950, when they commenced pharmaceutical wholesaling, the company has expanded both in the area served and in the range of products handled. The company continues independent but operates with other wholesalers in the national distribution service offered by Onward Pharmaceutical Services, Ltd., North End Road, Wembley, Middlesex.

Manufacture and Packaging

In 1965 the manufacturing activities of the company were transferred to a subsidiary, Cripps (Pharmaceuticals), Ltd., Lancing, Sussex, and that company has also acquired additional premises to expand its contract manufacturing and packing services.

The opening of the Farnham dépôt

on November 6 is thus seen as another step in the expansion of the group. Farnham, on the borders of Berkshire, Hampshire and Surrey, is well placed to serve the needs of chemists in that area, and sufficiently near to the companies' main office at Brighton to offer the full range of services maintained at Brighton, including the manufacture of the more unusual galenicals and the supply of toiletries and chemists' sundries.

Mr. Smith and Mr. D. Maxwell (assistant manager) have served the company for more than twenty years in all the parts of the business and are well equipped to tailor the new service to the needs of the dépôt's customers. Dépôt staff have visited all the other establishments in the group which now has a labour force of over 100 employees.

The group's managing director (Mr. D. J. Goodall) welcomes new customers of R. A. Cripps & Son, Ltd., to whom he offers a speedy and efficient service.

Bonus Offers

BURFORD LABORATORIES, LTD., Nottingham (distributors Onward Pharmaceutical Services, Ltd., North End Road, Wembley, Middlesex). No-rash, fourteen invoiced as twelve on order for 3 doz.; thirteen as twelve on order for 1 doz.

MAX FACTOR HOLLYWOOD AND LONDON (SALES), LTD., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. Swedish Formula hand creme. Twelve invoiced as eleven (plus six "pump-dispenser" packs).

Competitions

EVER-READY PERSONNA, LTD., 26 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1. Personna super stainless blades. Pre-Christmas competition (running for eight weeks). Competitors are required to match phrases to pictures of men of different occupations, and to send a "gold spot" from any pack. Fifty prizes given weekly include Swiss watches, Scotch whisky and champagne, Norfolk turkeys and sets of crystal glasses.

Premium Offers

EVER-READY PERSONNA, 26 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.—"Dispenser" containing five Personna super stainless blades to each purchaser of two packs (or "dispensers") of Personna double-edge or injector blades. Till November 30.

MAX FACTOR HOLLYWOOD AND LONDON (SALES), LTD., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. Swedish Formula hand creme in big "pump-dispenser" pack at special price offering a saving of 5s. 7d. per bottle. Sheer Genius and Pure Magic. Double-size tube at price of regular size.

Discontinued

BENGUE & CO., LTD., Mount Pleasant, Alper-ton, Wembley, Middlesex, announce stainless, greaseless Bengue's balsam (red pack) (½-oz. tube), 1-oz. continues available.

DOLS' FLANNEL, LTD., 52 Fitzwilliam Street, Huddersfield, Yorks. Dols' flannel goods made specially to order. Stock lines in usual sizes, adaptable flannel sections, and flannel by the yard continue available.

FISONS PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Loughborough, Leics. Zam-Buk cream.

LEO LABORATORIES, LTD., Hayes Gate House, 27 Uxbridge Road, Hayes, Middlesex. Antex Leo serum gonadotrophin, 1500 and 3000 international units. Boxes of three and ten ampoules.

ELI LILLY & CO., LTD., Basingstoke, Hants. Nu-Seals aspirin, 325 mgm., packs of 1,000 and 5,000 (100 size continues available); Nu-Seals sodium salicylate 650-mgm. pack of 100; Nu-Seals aspirin 650 mgm., pack of 1,000 (pack of 100 continues available); tablets Dimelor 500 mgm., pack of 1,000 (packs of 100 and 500 continue available); tablets Seconal sodium 50 mgm., pack of 100; tablets Seconal sodium 100 mgm., pack of 100 (no change in pack of 1,000); tablets sodium Amytal 60 mgm., pack of 5,000 (no change in pack of 1,000); Pulvules Lextron, and Lextron ferrous packs of 500 (no change in packs of eighty-four; Pulvules V-CIL-K 125 and 250 mgm., packs of twelve (no change in packs of 100, 500 and 1,000); liquid Amytrol 125 mgm. pack of six.

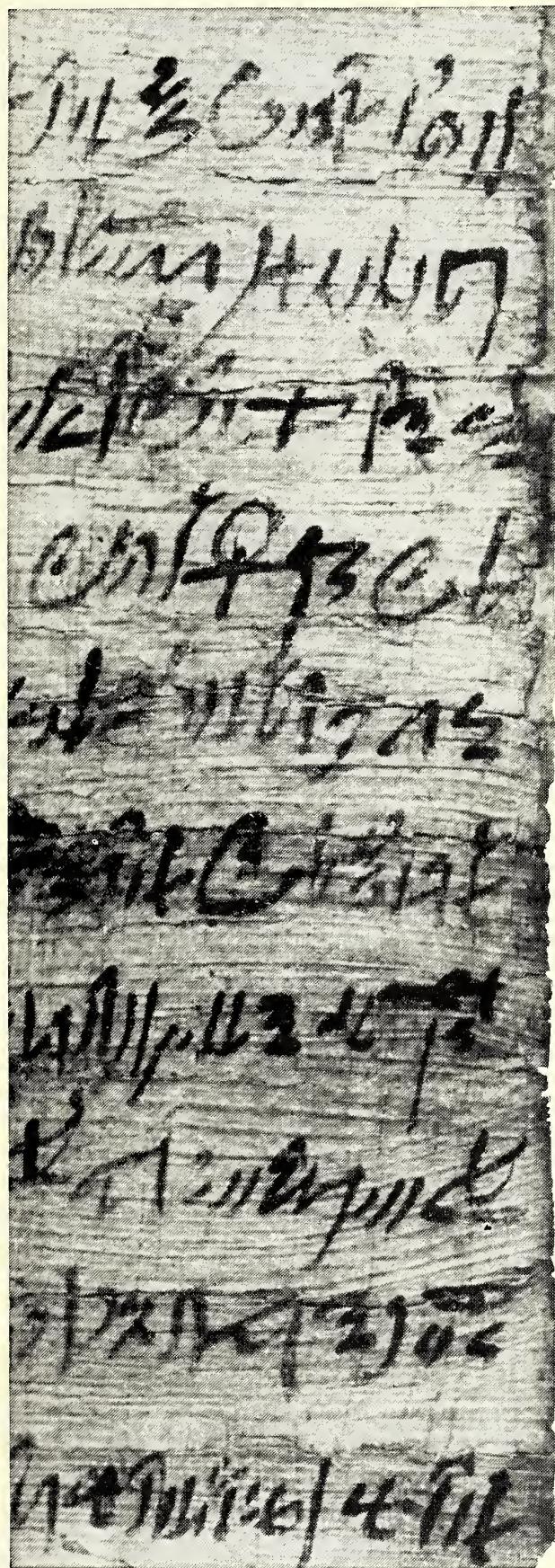
MACARTHYS, LTD., Chesham House, Chesham Close, Romford, Essex. L.P. (Selpharm) aerosol refills (L.P. aerosols complete and Locabiotol nasal-spray packs not affected).

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER, LTD., Huntercombe Lane South, Taplow, Maidenhead, Berks. Equaprin tablets. Packs of twenty and 250 discontinued (replaced by new pack of 100).

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about:

Prolacon ointment (vet.)
Sassco-Colo colostomy bags.
Sofnet swabs.



Illustrated is an oracular amuletic text belonging to a General serving one of the four Pharaohs named Osorkon (XXII-XXIII Dynasties). It was written on a narrow papyrus strip and worn in a case round the neck to afford protection from certain dangers and mishaps. This text has been copied as one of a series and makes a handsome print which we would be delighted to send you, at your request. By kind permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.

did the general's charm leave out the measles?

Wearing the General's amulet was an act of faith and no doubt a failure in certain circumstances. Nutritional supplements provide a sound foundation for fitness.

The extravagant demands on nutrition imposed by growth in childhood make patients from that age-group particularly susceptible to the effects of malnutrition and acute infections, which make a tremendous nutritional impact. The balance must be restored.

When the child is well, an adequate vitamin supplement regularly given may be the best insurance against the extra-ordinary strains imposed by infections and other illnesses. Adequate vitamin B complex in the recovery phase may promote appetite and speed rehabilitation, physical, psychological and nutritional.

The pharmacist is a significant source of reassurance and professional concern to an anxious mother. As she relies on him, so he can rely on the high standard of preparations from Vitamins Limited, specialists in nutrition for more than 30 years.

Vitavel Syrup

helps keep children fit and maintain resistance to infection

Bemax

stabilized wheat germ, the ideal natural food supplement

for prescription and counter

Vitamins Limited (Reprint Four)
Upper Mall London W6





Nov

MAX FACTOR Calendar of events

CASH IN ON AUTUMN WITH SWEDISH FORMULA HAND CREME

It's November, and we're coming up to winter, the big season for selling hand creams. That means women everywhere will be asking for Swedish Formula — Max Factor's superb emollient cream.

GREAT OFFER A promotional parcel containing 12 standard size bottles for the price of 11. And with them, in every parcel, 6 big pump-dispenser packs. Packs with the added attraction of

SPECIAL PRICES for your customers —

The big pump dispenser packs, value 14/6 now at the special price of only 8/11 a saving of 5/7 per bottle.

All presented in an attention-getting display merchandiser.

SPECIAL OFFER!
MAX FACTOR
Swedish Formula Hand Creme
LARGE BOTTLE WITH DISPENSER
WITH 12
ONLY 8/11
FOR LIMITED PERIOD

ALWAYS AVAILABLE IN HANDY PLASTIC BOTTLE, 8/11



IT'S SHEER GENIUS IT'S PURE MAGIC

Double your profits with this DOUBLE-SIZED tube offer at the normal price!

Get the big promotional parcel of 'Queen-sized' tubes, 2 doz. Sheer Genius and 1 doz. Pure Magic.

Already two sure-selling products, Pure Magic for beauty without a blemish, Sheer Genius, the all-in-one make-up with moisturisers — two products to cover every woman's beauty needs — a bargain no woman can resist.

Prominently displayed in a self-selection merchandiser that helps the customers to help themselves.

November 11, 1967

Cumulative price changes

**AMENDING C & D
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST
FOR SEPTEMBER 1967**

Specify 'Wellcome' brand Insulins

Soluble · Lente · Protamine · Globin · Isophane and 'Nuso' Neutral Insulin



Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) London

D	Biopar (61 APC) forte tablets	60 10 8ea	—	16 0	Cologne	—	—	37 6	D	Denogel (956 Peptinol)
	500 76 0ea	—	114 0	soap toilet	—	—	65 0	Dentesive (843 ML)		
D	Body Bulk (422 EG) chocolate and malt	3 lb 16 0ea	—	24 0	bath	—	—	5 0	denture fixative	
D	7 lb 32 0ea	—	48 0	talcum	—	—	8 0	49gm 31 4		
D	Bortin 45 (518 Glaxo) Y50 vaccine	12 6ea	—	—	Chantage (76 Atkinson)	—	—	15 0	Dentu-Creme (1178 Stafford)	
D	Bradium (533 Grabowski) lotion 3% 100gm	— 4% 100gm	—	—	parfum de toilette	811 91 7	24 7	13 6	economy size 34 5	
D	Brands (1221 Thawpit) calt's foot jelly	10½oz 29 11	—	3 2	perfume	801 54 3	14 7	8 0	capsules 50 27 0ea	
D	essence of beef 2½oz 37 2	—	4 0	802 91 7	24 7	13 6	250 121 6ea	Deproval SA (1310 MVW) †s1		
I	Brasivol (369 DL) (distributors 1545 Vestric)	—	—	803 169 8	45 6	25 0	lozenges 40 36 0	Dequadin (34 A & H)		
I	Bristow's (105 BTD) shampoo	cream sachet 6 2	1 8½	10	talcum A/CH 49 2	13 2	7 3	4 6	Desert Flower (1131 Shulton)	
I	standard 19 0	5 3	2 7	831	—	—	hand and body lotion	1717 53 3		
I	economy 26 4	7 3	3 7	Chymar (61 APC) ointment	—	—	special 1735 80 9	14 3		
I	liquid minibottle 6 2	1 8½	10	Cinemax (817 MPS) cine camera C401	—	—	perfumed Cologne 1735 80 9	12 2		
I	48cc 19 0	5 3	2 7	Click-a-Sweet (1597 Ceebrite)	—	—	Diafrutes (832 MW) 20 0	2 8		
I	87cc 26 4	7 3	3 7	dis-pen-ser 62 0	—	7 9	Diagnex Blue (1176 Squibb)	5 20 0ea		
I	star spray Princess 120gm 48 6	13 4½	6 6	refill 30 0	—	3 9	Dianimol (376 Dimol) (distributors 1023 Radiol)	—		
I	Queen 192gm 63 4	17 5	8 6	Coldrex (976 P5 & T) tablets	12 33 0	—	syrup 1oz 15 9	30 0		
I	Bromo Bark (246 Chambers) 30 0	4 9	2 3	Colic-Radiol (1023 Radiol) for horses 10oz 61 6	16 11	8 6	4oz 40 0	4 4		
I	17 4	8 3	4 0	Colorfast (265 Clairol) shampoo 4oz 32 6	—	—	Dilauid (86 Barclay) s1DD ampoules 1ml 0-002gm	5 6		
I	Brontina (192 Brocades) †s7 (distributors 221 Camden)	—	—	Conquerors (312 AC)† anti-smoking tablets	18 35 6	8 6	ampoules 1ml 30 27 1lea	40 10½		
I	ampoules 2mils 12 11 9ea	—	15 8	Coolicure (246 Chambers) 30 0	9 9	4 10	40 —	—		
I	tablets 1mgm 100 15 6ea	—	20 8	Copholcoids (1295Wade) †DDI pastilles 50gm 24 8	6 9	5 10	Dimelor (413 Lilly) tablets 1000	—		
D	Brylcreem (105 BTD) gift dispenser	55 11	15 5	Coprola (397 Dunster) drops 25mils 3 10ea	—	5 9	Dimyrid (1530 Fisons) pastilles 2 0 0	—		
D	refill 210cc 35 5	9 9	4 9	Cordilox (583 HP) ampoules 2mils 5 26 2ea tablets 40mgm 500 324 0ea	7 2½ea 89 1½ea	46 5½	Distaquine V (378 Dista) T5 tablets 125mgm	—		
D	tube 84cc 16 9	4 7½	2 3	Corega (1178 Stafford) denture powder 18 0	—	2 3	100 11 6ea	17 3		
D	tub 75cc 16 9	4 7½	2 3	Coronet (563 Hampshire) lacquer refill 13 6½	3 8½	1 10	500 54 6ea	81 9		
D	150cc 25 5	7 0	3 5	Coty (301 Coty) highlighter gold	534 72 9	19 6	1000 105 0ea	157 6		
D	340cc 48 6	13 4½	6 6	jewelled finisher 691 98 6	27 1	14 6	250mgm 100 22 6ea	33 9		
D	after shave 73cc 41 0	11 3½	5 6	pressed powder 582 51 0	14 0	7 6	500 105 0ea	157 6		
D	deodorant Cologne 73cc 41 0	11 3½	5 6	Countess (105 BTD) hair conditioning cream 30gm 19 3	5 3½	2 7	tablets 250mgm 12 —	307 6		
D	foam shave 142gm 48 6	13 4½	6 6	Cradocap (1007 HL) shampoo tube 18gm 18 0	5 0	2 8	Distaquine V-K (378 Dista) T5 elixir 60 mgm 60mls 2 8ea	—		
D	shampoo 33 6	9 3	4 6	Crown (1073 Robinson) corn rings 8 0	—	—	elixir forte 60mls 2 8ea	4 0		
D	shave cream lather 65gm 27 11	7 8½	3 9	wool felt 4680 12 6	—	—	syrup 125mgm 100mls 7 3ea	—		
D	travel case 55 11	15 5	7 8	Crystapen G (518 Glaxo) T5 syrup 125mgm/5mils	—	—	100mls 13 9ea	10 10½		
D	Buoyance (481 F & 5) hair setting gel small 28 6	7 10	1 6	100mils 60 0	—	7 6	tablets 125mgm 100 205 Oea	307 6		
D	(3 doz.) (3 doz.)			250mgm/5mils	—	—	Distivit (378 Dista) tablets 20mgm 25	—		
D	Burnojel (802 M5) burn jelly tube 1oz 22 0	6 0½	3 3	100mils 90 0	—	11 3	Diuposan (1582 Albion) tablets 125mgm 12 —	—		
D	jar 4oz 37 0	10 2	5 6	tablets 125mgm	100 10 6ea	—	Dixor (379 Dixor) overnight cream tube 27 0	7 5		
D	16oz 13 6ea	3 8½ea	23 11½	500 50 0ea	—	15 9	Dols' (381 DVF) anklet 15	—		
D	Butazolidin Alka (501 Geigy) †s4B tablets 100 18 4ea	—	27 6	250mgm	100 20 6ea	—	armlet 1	—		
D	500 85 0ea	—	127 6	500 50 0ea	—	15 9	bandage 9	—		
D	Bynin Amara (34 A & H) 10oz	—	—	500 105 0ea	—	30 0	bodice-shaped protector 56	—		
D	Calazean (312 AC) cream 15 6	4 3	2 6	250mgm	100 20 6ea	—	calf or leg cover 14	—		
D	Calcium-Diuretin (86 Barclay) economy 7 lb 15 9½ea	—	21 0	500 97 6ea	—	146 3	elbow cap 2	—		
D	Calgon (26 A & W) 1000 10 6ea	—	—	Crystapen V (518 Glaxo) TS tablets 125mgm	—	—	finger and thumb-stall 5	—		
D	California Poppy (76 Atkinson) perfume trial 15 4	4 1	2 3	100 11 6ea	—	17 3	neuritis case 17	—		
D	standard 22 1	5 11	3 3	500 54 6ea	—	81 9	scarf 59	—		
D	Camdogon (221 Camden) horse ringworm treatment 450 mls 16 0ea	4 5ea	28 5	1000 105 0ea	—	157 6	sciatica case 11	—		
D	—			250mgm	100 22 6ea	—	sleeping glove 6	—		
D	Cameo (1073 Robinson) tampons 10 37 0	—	2 0	500 105 0ea	—	157 6	sleeping sock 61	—		
I	(2 doz.)			1000 205 0ea	—	307 6	thigh piece 12	—		
I	Camphonia (246 Chambers) 17 4	4 9	2 3	250mgm	100 28 0	—	throat bandage 31	—		
I	30 0	8 3	4 0	500 53 8	—	3 4	vest-style protector 57	—		
I	Candepatin (774 LR) T5 vaginal tablets 28 18 10ea	—	28 3	400 82 0	—	6 6	wristlet 4	—		
I	Canotier (Valois (1446 Pearmoss)) perfume small 11 9ea	3 2½ea	21 0	Cutex (256 CPL) cuticle remover 21 8	5 11½	3 0	Dop (525 Golden) hairspray 160gm 41 2	10 9		
I	medium 19 6ea	5 4½ea	35 0	cuticle cream 21 8	5 11½	3 0	beauty case small 67 8ea	126 0		
I	large 117 0ea	32 2ea	210 0	nail flex 14gm 21 8	5 11½	3 0	large 116 8ea	31 10½		
D	Carbital (938 FD) †s1s4A elixir 16oz 144 0	—	18 0	strong nail 14gm 30 4	8 4	4 3	"natural glo" shampoo 116cc 56 0	15 5		
D	Cardiazol (86 Barclay) liquid 10% 10mils 50 0	—	6 3	7033 22 8	1	3 3	Young and Lovely beauty lotion 54 0	8 9		
D	liquid 10% 100mils 50 0	—	—	CVK (2 Abbott) T5 capsules 125mgm	100 11 6ea	—	cleansing grains 51 0	7 9		
D	Cardiazol Dicodid (86 Barclay) all packs	—	—	500 54 6ea	—	17 3	clearing cream 58 0	9 3		
I	Casaque (Jean d'Albret (1445 Sirex)) perfume natural spray	—	—	250mgm	100 22 6ea	—	face pads 61 0	7 9		
I	—	—	63 0	500 105 0ea	—	157 6	foundation 51 0	14 0		
D	Cebroferin (413 Lilly) elixir 40oz	—	—	Film tabs 125mgm	50 6 6ea	—	heal and conceal stick 51 0	7 9		
D	Cerevon (218 Calmic) elixir 40oz	—	—	100 11 6ea	—	9 9	skin cleanser 54 0	8 6		
I	Chambers (246 Chambers) teething powders 16 0	4 5	2 3	500 54 6ea	—	17 3	Dreamland (1501 DEA) existing entry	—		
I	Chanel (247 Chanel) for men after shave	—	—	1000 105 0ea	—	81 9	Dreamland (1501 DEA) electric blankets	—		
D	—	—	30 0	1000 105 0ea	—	157 6	Galaxy 48x24 SLB	89 6		
D	—	—	50 0	1000 205 0ea	—	307 6	48x44 DLB	119 6		
I	—	—	—	250mm	100 25 6ea	—	Family 56x24 3S	109 6		
I	—	—	—	500 105 0ea	—	157 6	56x44 3D	139 6		
I	—	—	—	1000 205 0ea	—	307 6	New Standard 60x30 FS	119 6		
I	—	—	—	600x48 FD	—	—	60x48 FD	169 6		

New Luxury	60x30	L5	—	139	6	dry-skin perfume	155	4	36	11	22	10	de luxe	2oz	—	225	0			
	60x48	LD	—	194	6	bath oil	155	4	22	2	13	8	atomiser	½oz	—	70	0			
dual control LDD	—	—	219	6	parfum Cologne	155	4	30	5	18	9	refill	½oz	—	40	0				
washable cover	—	—	26	6	2oz	93	4	13	2	8	1	soap (3)	(3)	—	8	0				
single	5C	—	—	34	0	4oz	128	0	36	11	22	10	Fiery Jack (488 Fylde)	23	6	23	0			
double	DC	—	—	34	0	soap (3)	55	4	8	3	5	1	ointment	23	6	6	5			
Droleptan (922 Ortho) $\frac{1}{2}$ s4B	ampoules 2mils	10	43	4ea	—	65	0	D	Elyure (443 Elyure) existing entry	—	—	5	0	Flexazone (117 BPL) $\frac{1}{2}$ s4B	6	6	3	6		
50 205	6	Oea	—	307	6	Elyure (443 Elyure)	brush No. 3	40	0	—	—	tablets 100mgm	250	19	Oea	—	28	6		
tablets 2.5mgm	50	12	8ea	—	19	0	brush on make-up	—	—	—	—	1000	70	Oea	—	105	0			
10mgm	50	35	Oea	—	52	6	set	111	0	30	6	200mgm	250	37	Oea	—	55	6		
Dulcodos (154 B)	(distributors 501 Geigy)	—	—	6	9	clean'curl kit	57	6	15	10	16	6	Floris (468 F)	bath cubes (6)	—	—	8	6		
tablets	20	54	0	—	59	3	cosinda	22	0	6	1	bathofloris powder tin	—	—	17	9				
200	39	6ea	—	—	—	nafile boards (5)	22	0	6	1	jar	—	—	48	3					
Dunlop (396 DC)	hot water bottles	Golliwog	78	0	—	standard size	22	0	3	3	hair set	—	—	35	6					
Symbol size 2	—	—	9	9	(10x5)	22	0	6	1	hand cream	—	—	15	0						
Teenager	—	—	—	—	contour blending	57	6	15	10	lotion	—	—	18	9						
Duovita (745 Legat)	500mils	8	6ea	—	—	brush	57	6	8	6	mouthwash	—	—	13	9					
Duvadilan (324 Crookes)	tablets 20mgm	50	14	2ea	—	21	3	cosmetic pencils	23	6	3	6	perfume vaporiser	—	—	8	6			
250	59	Oea	—	—	88	6	5in	26	6	6	6	set	—	—	20	0				
Dylon (816 Mayborn)	quick wash	22	6	—	2	silverline	14	6	4	1	refill	—	—	13	9					
wash-creme	—	—	—	—	waterproof	111	0	30	6	perfume and toilet	—	—	21	9						
dye carpet	31	4	—	—	eyelashes self-	20	0	—	2	water	—	—	sprays gilt	—	—	21	9			
47	4	—	—	—	adhesive	—	—	—	6	Limoges	—	—	Limoges	—	—	45	9			
Earex (402 Earex) existing entry	ear drops	33	6	9	3	natural daytime	116	0	—	14	china	—	—	china	—	—	37	9		
Earex (402 Earex)	ear drops	60	0	16	0	medium close	124	0	—	15	perfumed candle	—	—	perfumed candle	—	—	5	9		
h.p.	200	0	55	0	25	0	close	132	0	—	16	refill	—	—	refill	—	—	7	9	
ear guards	(industrial)	42	Oea	—	63	0	3D coquette	140	0	—	17	pomander reviver	—	—	pomander reviver	—	—	7	9	
dust and noise	protectors	30	0	—	3	3D sophisticate	168	0	—	21	essence	—	—	pot-pouri reviver	—	—	7	9		
nice ears	(correctors)	60	Oea	—	80	0	3D mannequin	200	0	—	25	essence	—	—	sachets scented,	—	—	7	9	
swim plugs	30	0	—	—	eyelashes sable tone	148	0	—	18	paper	—	—	lace covered satin	—	—	5	9			
wool	10	0	—	—	two star	140	0	—	17	—	—	—	Flubron (969 Pfizer)	—	—	15	0			
Ecusson (Jean d'Albret) (1145 5irex)	Cologne spray	465	—	—	three star	168	0	—	21	Fluoderm (179 BDH) T5	—	—	Fluoderm	—	—	21	9			
perfume	426	—	—	—	double outer	200	0	—	25	cream	15gm	8	Oea	2	2½ea	14	2½			
natural spray	—	—	—	—	fringe	—	—	—	0	plain	15gm	7	6ea	—	—	11	3			
Eczema cerate (745 Legat)	500gms	8	9ea	—	—	eyelashes natural	124	0	—	15	ointment	15gm	8	Oea	2	2½ea	14	2½		
Efcortesol 518 Glaxo) T5	ampoules 1ml	6	22	6ea	—	fur	140	0	—	17	Folks (1152 5K) $\frac{1}{2}$ DD	2oz	18	0	—	2	3			
Elation (385 DG)	creamy skin	perfume	1oz	96	0	discreet trim	124	0	—	16	Folvite (746 Lederle)	solution	10mils	—	—	—	—			
Elix. cardiac tonic	(745 Legat)	500mils	19	9ea	—	long trim	140	0	—	6	tablets 5mgm	1000	—	—	—	—	—			
Elix. glycerisedaphosph	(745 Legat)†	500mils	11	Oea	—	eyelashes jewelled	145	0	39	11	Folvron (746 Lederle)	elixir	4oz and 16oz	—	—	—	—			
Elix. phenobarbital	(745 Legat) $\frac{1}{2}$ s4A	500mils	16	9ea	—	natural fur	168	0	46	4	Fracas (Piquet (1446 Pearnoss))	perfume	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz	15	Oea	4	2ea			
Elixir somnolens	(576 PH) $\frac{1}{2}$ s4A	dp 16oz	9	Oea	—	close R.T.	189	0	52	0	perfume	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz	34	Oea	9	5ea				
dp 8oz	41	Oea	—	—	sable two star	189	0	—	28	perfume	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz	44	3ea	12	3ea					
dp 32oz	—	—	—	—	sable tone	189	0	52	0	perfume	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz	71	Oea	19	7ea					
Emuls. sulphadiazine	(576 PH) $\frac{1}{2}$ s4B	dp 16oz	12	Oea	—	Eylight	52	0	—	28	perfume	2oz	106	6ea	29	4ea	189	0		
dp 8oz	55	Oea	—	—	eyeliner brushes	—	—	—	0	Freezone (655 ICC)	corn remover	18	7	5	1	2	6			
dp 32oz	—	—	—	—	red sable standing	44	0	12	1	Fresh 'N Clean (810 Maw)	refresher pads	11	9	3	3	1	9			
Endocil (917 Organon)	—	—	—	—	red sable contour	44	0	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Endocil (1419 Intec)	—	—	—	—	red sable folding	57	6	15	10	Fujica (565 Hanimex)	projector, cine	—	—	—	—	—	—			
English Lakes (424 ELP)	perfume Lakes	Magnolia, Tarn	—	—	Eyeomatic mascara	60	6	16	8	Fujicascope 5M1	—	—	2600	0	—	—	—			
Hows Otto,	—	—	—	—	refill	35	0	9	8	Dual M3	—	—	990	0	—	—	—			
Brathay Otto,	—	—	—	—	fingerails regular	84	0	—	5	cameras, still	Compact 35	—	577	6	—	—	—			
Cumberland Otto	—	—	—	—	slimline	100	0	—	3	Mini Halfand Drive	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
minipak	340	0	93	6	longline	100	0	—	6	Fujichrome (565 Hanimex)	film R25	—	27	5	—	—	—			
(1gross)	—	—	(1gross)	4	6	fixative self-adhesive	16	0	2	0	RT50	—	—	27	5	—	—			
12oz	8	Oea	2	2½ea	15	0	Hairlites	60	0	7	6	standard 8	—	—	22	6	—	—		
3x12oz	12	Oea	3	4ea	23	0	Lashclens	3	4	11	6	Fungizone (1176 Squibb) T5	intravenous	50,000 i.u.	vial	20	6ea	—	30	9
3x12oz	32	Oea	8	9ea	61	0	Lashcurl	11	6	2	0	for tissue culture	50,000 i.u.	vial	24	Oea	—	36	0	
1oz	20	Oea	5	6ea	38	0	Lashfix standard	16	0	9	3	Gala (876 MP)	bath cubes	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1oz	40	Oea	11	Oea	71	0	large	28	0	2	0	beauty soap	1070	21	2	—	2	11		
English Lakes "67"	—	—	—	—	lipbrush	40	6	11	2	1072	62	0	—	8	6	—	—			
—	—	—	—	—	lip liner pencils	26	6	7	6	eyebrow pencil	1041	22	0	—	3	3	—			
lavender water and cascade	2oz	106	6	29	4	liqualiner	40	6	11	2	finishing touch	1083	—	—	—	—	—	—		
toilet water	4oz	16	Oea	4	5ea	make-up remover	31	6	8	11	foam bath	1080	—	—	—	—	—	—		
coffret	4oz	24	Oea	6	7ea	lovinail	33	6	9	12	leg paint	1084	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Estee Lauder (425 ELC)	Wonderfirm	2oz	—	—	Mend'a nail	37	0	9	9	cleansing milk	1065	52	5	14	5	7	9			
Evon Williams (437 EW)	brillantine	16	10	4	7½	Shadoliner	37	0	10	2	slimline	1023	—	—	—	—	—	—		
hand cream bottle	13	6	3	8	40oz	37	0	5	2	lipline	1023	40	0	11	0	5	11			
wave set	16	10	4	7½	40oz	45	6	6	1	lipstick gold and silver	1012	44	0	12	11½	6	6			
13	6	3	8	2	20	Shadostick	57	6	12	6	liquid line	1043	40	0	11	0	5	11		
Expedil (746 Lederle) T5	suspension	4oz	10	8ea	—	three in-one brush	57	6	15	10	flowing velvet	1015	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Exuberance (813 MF) existing entry	after-bath oil spray	162	0	38	6	Farromyn (218 Calmic)	17	lea	8	3	velvet finish compact	1009	25	4	6	11½	3	9		
Exuberance (813 MF)	bath cubes (6)	31	4	7	"B" elixir	20oz	—	—	4	puff	1019	—	—	—	—	—	—			
dusting powder	107	4	25	6	elixir	40oz	—	—	5	big shake	1036	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Exuberance (813 MF)	wave set	13	6	3	"B" elixir	40oz	—	—	5	"Big Gem"	1036	52	5	14	5	7	9			
Exuberance (813 MF)	—	—	—	—	Ferrybar (1091 Rybar)	30	0	8	3	silver standard	1037	26	6	7	3½	3	11			
Exuberance (813 MF)	—	—	—	—	eau de toilette	2oz	—	—	4	gold and silver glitter	1014	26	6	7	3½	3	11			
Exuberance (813 MF)	—	—	—	—	4oz	—	—	—	5	shimmering jewels	1031	25	4	6	11½	3	9			
Exuberance (813 MF)	—	—	—	—	8oz	—	—	—	6	night lotion	1062	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Exuberance (813 MF)	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	7	skin perfume	1079	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Exuberance (813 MF)	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	8	solid toilet water	1071	—	—	—	—	—	—			

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST November 11, 1967

Ganda (898 Northern) camphorated goose grease	20 0	5 6	2 9		with timer and lamp viewers	—	—	979 6	toilet soap (3)	8013	—	—	9 0
	33 0	9 1	4 6		Hanimette	—	—	21 0	Herbessence	8024	—	—	25 0
	54 0	14 10	7 6		Happy Feet (1383 MFCC) Danish exercise clogs				perfume and bath oil	8020	—	—	33 0
Gard (280 CP) 5 pack minimum order dandruff control shampoo standard	31 7	8 7	4 6		Aurora	brown suede	29 0ea	43 6	lipstick golden	1601	—	—	8 6
	43 0	11 9	6 1		white calf	30 0ea	45 0		Liquidine	0651	—	—	12 6
Geriden (369 DL) (distributors 1545 Vestric)					Brigita	39 0ea	58 6		Lumina compact				
Germaine Montceil (1486 GM) beauty base Superglow foundation					Georgina	39 0ea	58 6		make-up				
					exercise sandals				eye shadow				
					Gymnas children	18 7ea	27 11		face powder				
					adults	19 10ea	29 11		foundation				
					Kitty ladies	37 3ea	55 11		lipstick				
					Savanto children	12 7ea	18 11		long lash				
					adults	13 3ea	19 11		mascara				
									refill	1702	—	—	10 9
									mascara block				
Royal Secret Cologne	2oz	—			Imagination				form	1730	—	—	7 9
	4oz	—			after bath oil spray				brushes	1740	—	—	7 0
Germoloids (104 BP) ointment	30 7	7 9	4 0		refill				remover	1741	—	—	9 6
Gillette (514 Gillette) shave brush "bristle badger"	172 0½	47 4	25 6		bath oil				remover pads	1742	—	—	12 9
Glaxo (518 Glaxo) vaccines tetanus (F.T.) 1ml x 3 vial 10mls					parfum de toilette				mascara-matic	1711	—	—	8 3
Glintel (1335 Wigglesworth) lotion 4dr. 12 0 pastilles 17 0	3 4	2 3			aerosol				refill	1712	—	—	
Glossy (1466 Nichol) non-electric heated rollers					refill				mascara new				
Glycologne (1335 Wigglesworth) hand jelly	12 6	3 5	2 6		perfume				silk long-lash				
Glymiel (1351 WLU) lip salve	26 0	7 2	1 11		soap				refill				
Glytons (576 PH) 16oz 6 0ea	—		9 0		talcum				milk				
	80oz 25 0ea	—	—						medicated				
Gnome (520 Gnome) projectors Alphax Major 722									cream	0601	—	—	12 6
Goddess (280 CP) 5 pack minimum order hairspray standard	35 0	9 6	5 0						Natural Blush	1830	—	—	34 0
	large 46 2	12 8	6 7						individual				
Goulds (1335 Wigglesworth) baby cream 13 0 powder 125gm 13 6	3 7	2 0							compact	1831	—	—	12 9
Goya (532 Goya) cream perfume 98 4 creamy soaps 15 3 Superlescent Beauty aerosol 26gm 54gm 37 3 62 9	26 4	4 1	2 3						telescopic				
	5002	—	—						brush	1835	—	—	21 6
Green Velvet (596 HR) dusting powder drum with puff	5208	—	17 6						overnight				
	5212	—	9 6						cream	0201	—	—	12 9
D D	skin perfume 5002	—	—	14 6					0202	—	—	22 0	
D D	solid fragrance stick 5020	—							pasteurized	0102	—	—	12 6
D D	dusting powder 5207	—							cream	0104	—	—	19 6
I	Gynaflex (503G) applicators	5 25	3ea	6 11ea	—				0108	—	—	32 6	
	50 200 Oea	55 0ea	—						pore washing	0682	—	—	9 6
I	Hanimex (565 Hanimex) cameras, cine Loadmatic M300T								refining lotion	0322	—	—	10 6
	MP400T								0324	—	—	18 6	
	MP500T								0328	—	—	32 6	
I	Copal Sekonic Eye 300 exposure meters PR60 Cd5 PR65 Cd5 Sekonic L8B Brockway L28C Brockway slides Auto Lumi L86 Viewmeter L206 Marine L164 projectors, cine Loadmatic Dual 8								rouge compact				
	PR65 Cd5								powder	1821	—	—	10 6
	99 6								cream	1811	—	—	10 6
	319 5								shampoo				
	66 10								blonde tone	8542	—	—	6 6
	92 10								brunette				
	279 6								tone	8552	—	—	6 6
	785 10								silk sheen	8512	—	—	6 6
									8514	—	—	10 6	
									silver-tone	8522	—	—	6 6
									silk face				
									powder	1201	—	—	10 6
I									1202	—	—	18 6	
									special	1221	—	—	10 6
I									1222	—	—	18 6	
I									minute make-up	1210	—	—	7 11
									1211	—	—	11 6	
									1212	—	—	7 0	
									golden case	1214	—	—	19 9
									special	1230	—	—	7 11
									1231	—	—	11 6	
									refill	1232	—	—	7 0
									golden case	1234	—	—	19 9
									puff	1240	—	—	1 6
									new	1210	—	—	7 11
									silk film	1472	—	—	12 6
									silk tone				
									foundation	1401	—	—	11 6
									special	1411	—	—	11 6
									liquid	1801	—	—	10 6
									Scimitar long-lash	1703	—	—	19 9
									refill	1704	—	—	12 9
I									skin clearing				
I									cream	0611	—	—	12 6
I									toning lotion				
									special	0344	—	—	18 6
									0348	—	—	32 6	
									snow lotion	1434	—	—	10 6
									special pore mask	0502	—	—	13 6
									"stay-long"				
									hair spray	8537/9	—	—	11 9
									sun tonic	2842	—	—	12 9
									tan in a minute	2834	—	—	10 6
									tulipstick	1602	—	—	8 6
									Ultra				
									Feminine				
									beauty oil	0462	—	—	45 0
									cream	0452	—	—	45 0
									vitamin nail food	2290	—	—	10 6
									washing grains	0672	—	—	8 6
									Water Lily cleansing cream	0112	—	—	12 6
									0114	—	—	19 6	
									0118	—	—	32 6	
									youthifying				
									herbal mask	0512	—	—	21 0
									eye cream	0640	—	—	10 6
									Herbalene (781 Lusty's) 2½oz 5oz	17 6	4 10	2 7	
									dp500	15 0ea	—	—	3 10
									100 54 0	—	—	6 9	

Hi-Lift (422 EG)	D	Iod Calcium Diuretin (86 Barclay)	Kotex (702 KC)
honey and yeast tablets	—	4 10	sanitary towels
150 40 6	—	6 10	size 1
350 57 4	—		12 22 6
molasses and yeast tablets	—	2 3	5 10 6
60 18 9	—	4 10	—
150 40 6	—		1 2
300 57 4	—	6 10	size 2
1000 9 6ea	—	13 6	12 26 3
Hiltone (105 BTD)	—	116cc 44 1	size 0
116cc 44 1	12 1½	5 11	10 18 0
Himaizol (1249 Trufood)			Lacamex (1091 Rybar)
spray-dried milk	—		4oz 15 6
16oz 100 0	—		20oz 61 0
		10 6	80oz 18 0 Oea
Hip 'C' (849 M)			4 1lea 4 4 2 4
Hip 'C' (930 P & B)			20oz 61 0 16 9 9 0
Honeyvite (727 Lane)	—	36 0	80oz 18 0 Oea 4 1lea 32 0
Hooper's (Dr. John) (815 MR & Co.)	—	4 3	Langdale's (728 Langdale)
Hydrocortistab (147 Boots) T5			cinnamon essence
tablets 20mgm 100 46 10	—	62 5½	15 6 4 3 2 0
Hygeix (598 Henderson) existing entry			37 0 10 2 4 6
Hygeix (598 Henderson)			63 0 17 4 7 6
brushes			139 0 38 3 17 0
ladies hair bristle	301	103 9	tablets
wire	102	64 9	15 6 4 3 2 0
military	361	107 6	37 0 10 2 4 6
bristle	385	71 8	63 0 17 4 7 6
nylon	750	36 3	139 0 38 3 17 0
nail bristle	770	26 3	
nylon	775	17 1	
Hymosa (887 New Era)			
lotion handbag size	20 0	5 6	Largactil (971 PSMB) 1/4B
		3 0	25mgm/5mls
Ilosone (413 Lilly) T5			125mls 40 0
for oral suspension			1 litre 22 8ea
100mils	11	8ea	—
	—	17 6	210mls 43 4ea
Imperacin (649 ICI) T5			25mgm/3.6mls all packs
syrup	60mls	4 9ea	
Inco (1073 Robinson)			Late Night Final (654 Innoxia)
pads	10	65 0	—
	—	7 6	—
Innoxa (654 Innoxia)			—
astringent	—	—	8 4
barrier cream	71	9 10	—
Cheek Glo cream	—	4 10	—
rouge	—	—	Le Galion (933 PLG)
cleaning cream	—	8 5	bath oil
cleansing milk	—	7 10	½oz —
—	—	9 10	1oz —
cream powder	—	—	47 6
(plastic case)	—	6 10	—
(mirror case)	—	10 10	69 0
puff	—	1 5	Lentheric (753 Lentheric)
cream satin	—	7 5	frosted dusting
cuticle remover	—	5 10	frosted lighting
Dramatic eye liner	—	—	nail colour pearl
mascara block	—	9 10	shape-maker compact
cream	—	7 8	refill
roll-on	—	8 10	Onyx hair lotion
eye make-up remover	—	5 5	without oil
face powder	—	8 10	—
foundation 41	—	8 6	Tweed after-bath spray
Free and Easy			—
deodorant	—	7 8	Lextron (413 Lilly)
hand cream	—	5 5	Pulvules 500
lip barrier cream	—	5 10	ferrous 500
lipstick Jewelfast	—	—	Lilia (761 Lila-White)
refill	—	5 11	sanitary towels
lipstick super jewelfast No. 22	—	—	new disposable 12 20 7
special	—	—	—
Lipstick No. 22			Lil-Lets (761 Lila-White)
special	—	—	normal 10 19 4
liquid satin	—	8 2	super 10 21 5
Living Peach body lotion	—	7 5	super plus 10 23 11
cleansing cream	—	—	Liqufruta (1102 Sanitas)
lotion	—	17 10	pastilles 18 6 5 1 2 9
conditioning cream	—	15 11	Little Sister (229 Carmen)
moisturising lotion	—	16 2	Carry Spray
tonic extra	—	21 10	de luxe 132 0 35 0 19 11
regular	—	15 11	standard 106 0 29 0 15 11
vitamin beauty mask	—	17 10	Lomotil (1121 Searle)
nail enamel	—	5 10	liquid 1/4BDI
frosted	—	7 10	Longcils (1446 Pearmoss)
supercoat	—	5 9	eyebrow pencil 36 0
undercoat	—	5 9	eyeliner 88 0
overnight cream	—	8 5	mascara brush 36 0
satin bloom	—	11 10	eye shadow cream 84 0
shadow satin eye shadow	—	7 5	pearl finish 96 0
shadow	—	7 10	Lungdoctor (246 Chambers)
shadow soft eye shadow	—	9 9	17 4 4 9 2 3
refill	—	5 11	30 0 8 3 4 0
skin balm	—	10 10	Lunglicure (246 Chambers)
skin freshener	—	9 10	17 4 4 9 2 3
Soft Echo rouge	—	7 10	30 0 8 3 4 0
tissue cream	—	8 5	Lusty's (781 Lusty's)
single	—	11 10	back and kidney herbs 17 6 4 10 2 7
double	—	23 5	bath cubes (6) 30 0 8 3 4 4
white mask	—	33 2	brillantine 16 0 4 5 2 4
	—	9 10	charcoal tablets 60 13 0 — 1 6
			150 22 0 — 2 9
			500 56 0 — 7 0
			Charvita tablets
			120 35 0 9 7½ 5 2
			chlorophyll tablets 5gr 100 18 6 5 1 2 8
			3gr 120 18 6 5 1 2 8
			constipation herbs 17 6 4 10 2 7
			culinary herbs
			parsley, marjoram, sage, thyme, mint and mixed 1oz 9 0 — 1 0
			bay leaves 1oz 8 6 4 10 2 6
			digestive tablets 50 17 6 4 10 5 6
			150 38 0 10 5½ 3 1
			Fullers earth cream 14 6 3 11½ 2 1
			garlic perles 96 66 0 18 2 9 8
			192 122 0 33 0½ 18 0
			1000 44 Oea 12 1ea 77 6
			tablets 50 21 0 5 9 3 1
			150 59 0 16 2½ 8 8
			500 13 Oea 3 7 1ea 23 0
			1000 20 Oea 5 6ea 35 3
			herbal ointment 1oz 14 6 4 0 2 1
			2oz 20 0 5 6 3 0
			cigarette mixture 23 6 2 9
			gold seal
			pipe mixture gold seal 16 6 2 6
			skin cream tube 17 0 4 8 2 6
			2oz 22 0 6 0½ 3 3
			tablets special 50 17 6 4 10 2 6
			150 38 0 10 5½ 5 6

kelp powder pure	4oz	17 6	4 10	2 6	perfume milk	1½oz	147 6	40 6½	21 6	Mist. tussi inf. conc. (576 PH)
	7oz	26 0	7 1½	3 9	talc	2½oz	85 8	23 6½	12 6	dp 16oz 8 Oea
tablets 5gr	150	28 0	7 8½	4 1	perfume atomiser	497 0	136 8	73 6	D dp 80oz 36 Oea	
	500	69 0	19 0	10 2	Cologne atomiser	67 8	18 7½	10 0	D dp 32oz —	
malted 12gr	40	14 6	4 0	2 1	Matine (654 Innoxa)	—	—	—	Modicare (1261 Ucal)	
	120	33 0	9 1	4 10	foundation	—	—	—	lozenges 20 18 0	
	300	58 0	15 11½	8 6	Max Factor (813 MF)	51 4	13 5	7 6	D Moditen (1176 Squibb) †48	
capsules	1000	15 0ea	4 1½ea	22 6	eye liner shiny	—	—	—	tablets 5mgm 100 40 Oea	
	24	22 0	6 0½	3 3	Ultra Lucent	72 8	19 0	10 8	D Monsieur Heim (755 LPJH) existing entry	
lecithin capsules	84	62 0	17 0½	9 1	counter shine	—	—	—	Monsieur Heim (755 LPJH)	
	300	8 4ea	2 3½ea	12 6	Maxol (1393 BRL)	ampoules 2mils	10 11	8ea	17 6	after shave 4oz 17 6ea
lemon hand cream	tube	17 0	4 8	2 6	syrup 100mils	8 6ea	—	—	diffuseur 4oz 32 6ea	
	2oz	22 0	6 0½	3 3	tablets	20 10	0ea	15 0	after shower talc	
lime flower tisane	4½oz	36 0	—	Medina (1391 MHL)	aquabath foam	9 0ea	2 6ea	16 6	eau de toilette 4oz 6 8ea	
menthol cones	12 0	—	—	Cologne	10 8ea	2 1½ea	19 6	D 7oz 30 0ea		
natural herb tablets	60	14 6	4 0	deodorant	4 8ea	1 4ea	8 6	8 11ea		
	150	26 0	7 1½	facial cleanser	6 1½ea	1 1½ea	12 6	10 6ea		
nerve tablets	50	17 6	4 10	hand and body	—	—	—	diffuseur 4oz 37 6ea		
	150	38 0	10 5½	lotion	5 9ea	1 7ea	10 6	Morny (862 Morny)		
perfume, Indian Flowers, Eastern Poppies, Flor d'Orient	34 0	9 4	5 0	talcum	5 9ea	1 7ea	10 6	bath salt tablets 6 4506		
pilewort ointment	tube	19 6	5 4	vanity tray complete	42 9ea	11 10ea	78 0	beauty bath foam 8oz		
	and with hazel	—	—	Megaclor (972 Pharmax) T5	capsules	500 333	4ea	500 0	dusting powder	
	suppositories	12 27 0	7 5	syrup 500mils	40 0ea	—	60 0	with puff 4350		
pills celery, neuritis, anaemia or catarrh	raspberry leaf tablets	40 15 0	4 1½	Meggeson (832 MVW)	dysepsia tablets	—	—	soap bath traveller		
	120 35 0	9 7½	2 3	pastilles	150 34 0	9 4	5 0	talcum polystyrene		
tea	17 6	4 10	2 7	bitter lemon jellies	8 0	1 4	1 0	refill plastic 6061		
rheumatism herbs	17 6	4 10	2 7	creme de menthe	11 0	1 10	1 6	after bath Cologne		
rose-hip tablets	150 48 0	—	6 0	Gee's linctus†DDI	—	—	22351			
	500 12 0ea	—	18 0	glycerine and blackcurrant	2oz 14 4	—	22361			
	1000 22 8ea	—	34 0	glycerine, lemon and honey	2oz 15 8	2 8	2 3	22371		
royal serum capsules	trial	13 3ea	3 8ea	menthol and eucalyptus	2oz 15 8	2 8	2 3	22381		
	full course	37 6ea	10 4½ea	mixed fruit	8 0	1 4	1 0	beauty bath body lotion		
seaweed bath tablets	29 0	8 0	66 0	Meggezones (832 MWV)	cough syrup	24 0	6 7	3 6	beauty bath gelee	
	50 17 6	4 10	2 6	pastilles	17 8	4 10	2 8	eau de toilette		
	150 38 0	10 5½	5 6	junior	16 8	4 7	2 6	frosted pearls		
and celery tablets	50 17 6	4 10	2 6	Mene (1073 Robinson)	sanitary towels	size 0	20 9	—	perfumed lotion	
	150 38 0	10 5½	5 6	1	23 1	—	22391			
and sarsaparilla tablets	50 17 6	4 10	2 6	2	27 8	—	hand cream			
	150 38 0	10 5½	5 6	3	34 7	—	perfumed			
sleep-inducing tablets	50 17 6	4 10	2 6	4	41 6	—	22450			
	150 38 0	10 5½	5 6	Mentrinol (1045 R) †48	tablets	21 62 0	—	22151		
spices, cinnamon	14 0	—	1 7	Metamsustac (972 Pharmax) †48	tablets	15mgm 250 37 0ea	—	Mousse (654 Innoxa)		
talcum powder	22 0	6 0½	3 3	Me-Ta-Sweet (1596 Haward)	209 4	—	foundation			
witch hazel	18 0	—	2 0	refill	38 0	—	—			
yeast tablets	500 46 0	—	5 9	Midnight (385 DG)	creamy skin	—	—	10 6ea		
	1000 6 3ea	—	9 0	perfume	1oz 96 0	26 5	14 6	17 6ea		
D Macleans (105 BTD) existing entry	Macleans (105 BTD)	tooth brushes	16 1	—	Milk of Magnesia (976 P5 & T)	tablets	large	50 10	2 3	22361
I	tooth-paste	55gm	17 5	4 9½	Mil-Par (976 PS & T)	4oz	19 5	5 1	D Moviscop (1436 D & Co)	
		90gm	25 5	7 0		8oz	33 10	8 10	Moviscop (520 Gnome)	
		142gm	36 8	10 1		16oz	52 0	13 7	editor viewer 16	
		197gm	48 6	13 4½	Miners (876 MP)	frosted brush	3924 32 1	8 10	standard 8	
Marcus (1391 MHL)	after shave	8 6ea	2 4ea	lipstick	3032 19 8	5 5	4 9	Mycozol (938 PD)		
	Cologne	10 8ea	2 11ea	nail lacquer	3031 10 8	2 11	—	dusting powder		
	deodorant	4 8ea	1 4ea	Quick Clean	26 6	7 7½	—	Nailoid (31 AP)		
	hair dressing	4 8ea	1 4ea	Tingle	26 6	7 7½	—	(distributors 1054 R & R)		
	talcum	5 9ea	1 7ea	Miranda (817 MPS)	"FVT"	—	nail hardener 101 4			
	tonic bath	8 6ea	2 4ea	camera	—	1599 9	27 10½	22 6ea		
	trayette complete	42 9ea	11 10ea	—	—	—	15 0ea			
Marmite (152 Bovril)	2oz	16 5	—	Mist. bronchialis nig. conc. (576 PH) †DDI	perfume	799 432 0	115 8	64 0	1070 0	
	4oz	28 9	—	Mist. cretae c. opio conc. (576 PH) †DDI	dp 16oz	8 6ea	—	891 6		
	8oz	47 6	—		dp 80oz	40 0ea	—			
	16oz	86 0	—		dp 80oz	12 6ea	—			
Marotte (Valois (1446 Pearmoss)) perfume	small	11 9ea	3 2½ea		dp 32oz	—	—			
	medium	19 6ea	5 4½ea	Mist. expectorans conc. (576 PH) †	dp 16oz	8 0ea	—			
	large	117 0ea	32 2ea		dp 80oz	36 0ea	—			
Mary Quant (876 MP)- eye gloss	52 5	14 5	7 9		dp 32oz	—	—			
	lip stick	65 10	18 2	Mist. kaolin aromat. (576 PH)	dp 16oz	3 6ea	—			
	nail bullion	65 10	18 2		dp 80oz	12 6ea	—			
D P.M. entire entry	perfume A.M. & P.M.	perfume A.M.	2½cc			dp 32oz	—	—		
I	perfume A.M.	perfume P.M.	39 7½	21 0	Mist. lini co. conc. (576 PH) †	dp 16oz	6 0ea	—		
			94 2½	50 0		dp 80oz	27 0ea	—		
			132 0	70 0		dp 32oz	—	—		
	aerosol	685 9	188 7	Mist. tonica bromid. co. conc. (576 PH) †	dp 16oz	9 6ea	—			
	Cologne	240 0	66 0		dp 80oz	42 6ea	—			
		106 3	29 2½		dp 32oz	—	—			
	aerosol	202 4	55 7½	Mist. tussi inf. conc. (576 PH)	dp 16oz	8 0ea	—			
	1½oz 222 10	61 3½	32 6		dp 80oz	36 0ea	—			
	perfume milk	1½oz 133 9	36 9½		dp 32oz	—	—			
	talc	2½oz 78 10	21 8½	Mist. tussi inf. conc. (576 PH)	dp 16oz	8 0ea	—			
	perfume P.M.	2½oz 154 0	42 4½		dp 80oz	36 0ea	—			
		360 8	99 2½		dp 32oz	—	—			
		514 5	141 5½	Mist. tussi inf. conc. (576 PH)	dp 16oz	8 0ea	—			
		754 4	207 5½		dp 80oz	27 0ea	—			
	aerosol	257 2	70 8½		dp 32oz	—	—			
	Cologne	1½oz 120 0	33 0	Mist. tussi inf. conc. (576 PH)	dp 16oz	9 6ea	—			
		2½oz 229 9	63 2½		dp 80oz	42 6ea	—			
	aerosol	1½oz 240 0	66 0		dp 32oz	—	—			

Noel 67 (933 PLG)	perfume skin spray bottle 7002	—	—	16 6	Para Hypon (218 Calmic)†DDI	tablets 10 20 0	5 6	—	D Radiol 1023 (Radiol)	4-oils 10oz	16 11	8 6	
parfum de toilette	2oz	—	—	42 0	Paramol-118 (394 DF)	tablets 25 44 0	12 1	6 6	I	4-oils 4oz	61 6	—	
	4oz	—	—	63 0		tablets 100 11 8ea	3 2/ea	20 9		4-oils 12oz	134 3	46 11	
	8oz	—	—	94 6	Parke-Davis (938 PD)	shaving cream tube 24 0	6 7½	3 7	I	Ortho tablets	36 0ea	—	
	16oz	—	—	147 0		brushless tube 24 0	6 7½	3 7		(369 DL)	(distributors 1545 Vestric)	—	
perfume	1oz	—	—	94 6	Pastils 808 (67 Ashe)	slimming pastilles new size	75 2	—	D Regula (980 Photopia)	AG	25 0		
	1oz	—	—	147 0		Penicillin (34 A & H)	75 0ea	8 11		FS variant	—	313 6	
	2oz	—	—	232 0	ointment loz	100 25 6ea	7 0ea	—	FR variant	—	253 6		
Norash (204 Burford)	nappy rash cream	20gm	31 0	—	Personality (31 AP)	bath velvet	44 0	12 1	FM variant	—	259 6		
				3 11		71 0	19 6	6 6	existing entry	—	—		
Norlestrin (938 PD)†S4B	tablets	20	70 0	—	Pernione (576 PH)	ointment dp 20oz	18 0ea	—	D Relaxa-Tabs (657 IL)	existing entry	—		
	100	26 2ea	—	8 9		dp 16oz	—	—	Relixa-Tabs (657 IL)†S7	tablets 18 22 3	6 1½	3 4	
Norolen (1045 R)†S4B	tablets	21	62 0	—	Personna (438 ER)	blades injector	—	—		36 37 2	10 2½	5 6	
				7 9		super stainless	—	—	Remington (1044R)	shaver Selectric 300	140 3ea	37 7ea	
Nostroline (1549 Matthews)	20 6	5 8	2 9	I	presentation pack	73 0	20 0	10 9	Renaissance (1052 Revlon)	Moon Drops blushing powder	231 0	—	
Notoids (1152 SK)	2oz	15 6	4 3½	2 3	D Phaldrone (576 PH) existing entry	73 0	20 0	10 9		300 1 244 0	67 1	37 6	
Novalgin (97 Bayer)					I Phaldrone (576 PH)†S4B	dp 16oz	8 6ea	—	Revlon (1052 Revlon)	creme make-up	0653 141 0	38 9	
Novara (128 Biometica)	oil of youth	115cc	105 7	28 4		dp 8oz	36 6ea	—		face powder	0127 164 9	45 4	
Nudit (596 HR)	hair remover,	2601	—	—	D Phenolaine (974 PC)†	eye drops ½oz	32 0	—	powder compact	0756 121 0	33 3		
facial	2601	—	—	12 6		refill 1oz	28 0	4 0	Respite (626 HH & C)†	cough treatment	2oz 44 0	18 6	
leg	2602	—	—	11 6	D	4oz	60 0	3 6		Colour Silk ‡	—	4 11	
Nu Nile (1538 Marcos)	hair slick	—	—	9 6	D	solutions 1oz	28 0	7 6	Revlon (1052 Revlon)	eye shadow spree	181 3	49 10	
pressing oil	—	—	—	10 3	D	pure 10min	—	3 6		Natural Wonder foamy facial	181 3	27 6	
Nu-seals (413 Lilly)	aspirin 325mgm 1000 and 5000	—	—		Phyllis Scott Lesley (1014 PSL)	almond milk 56cc	—	9 9		cleanser	5281 115 3	31 8	
	aspirin 650mgm 1000	—	—			magnolia creamy	—	—		night treatment	2890 121 0	33 3½	
	sodium salicylate 650mgm	100	—	—	D	moisture lotion 56cc	—	17 6		under make up	2855 121 0	33 3½	
Nu-Soft (810 Maw)	hankies 3 ply (12)	825.11	—	—	D	topaz herbal lotion 226.8cc	—	26 9	Rexall (1053 Rexall)	Brightener	—		
	tissues 2 ply (12)	2 7	—	4	D	special rejuvenating	—	—		toothpaste 150gm	32 6	8 11½	
Nuvacon (179 BDH)†S4B	tablets	21 55 0	—	6 10	D	tissue oil with serum 56cc	—	37 6		tooth tincture	14 0	3 10	
Nystaforn (1460 Dome) T5	ointment	30 m	15 0ea	—	D	Pifco (983 Pifco)	baby bottle warmer 987	24 8ea	—	Rheumalene (781 Lusty's)	balm	23 0	6 4
Odo-Ro-No (256 CPL)	roll-on	35gm	31 1	8 6½	D	comb'n go 1355	28 2ea	6 7ea	39 6		3 4		
Old Spice (1131 Shulton)	after-shave lotion	3712 46 3	12 5	7 0	D	Queen curl roller set 1555 131	2ea	35 2ea	159 6	Ricil (525 Golden)	eyebrow pencil	13 6	3 8½
	3710 69 6	18 8	10 6	—	D	Prince shaver 1127 43	5ea	11 8ea	198 0		eye-liner liquid	54 0	14 10
	travel pack	3719 54 9	14 8	8 3	D	Pineguard (893 Nicholas)	medium	—	—		eye shadow stick	44 0	12 1
	presentation	3711 122 6	32 10	18 6	D	Pitressin (938 PD)†S4B	0.5ml pack of 12	—	—		eye make-up	—	6 6
	talcum	3734 43 0	11 6	6 6	D	Plastules (1352 Wyeth)	plain	—	—	Ricoh (565 Hanimex)	remover	40 0	11 0
	skin conditioner	3750 69 6	18 8	10 6	D	D	folic acid	30	—		mascara complete	40 0	11 0
	body talcum	3740 67 9	18 2	10 3	D	D	liver extract	30	—		refill	27 0	7 5
	3742 43 0	11 6	6 6	—	D	Polivirin (518 Glaxo)	ampoules 1ml × 6	—	—	miniature size	20 0	5 6	
Cologne for men	3722 54 9	14 8	8 3	—	D	D	Pollaccine (1393 BRL) entire entry	—	—	Bross-matic roll-on	65 0	17 10½	
	3720 74 6	20 0	11 3		D	Polyhairset (721 LC)	for shading	11 10	3 3	D	Ricoh (565 Hanimex) existing entry	—	9 6
	deodorant aerosol	3881 43 0	11 6	6 6	D	Ponds (256 CPL)	cold cream	—	—	Ricoh (565 Hanimex)	cameras 35mm	—	—
	after-shave lotion	3881 43 0	11 6	6 6	D		jar 85gm	44 10	12 4		126-C-EE	—	339 6
	lime travel pack	3503 62 0	16 7	9 8	D		jar 198gm	82 4	22 8		case	—	40 0
	lime soap	3583 31 6	8 5	4 6	D		tube 17gm	17 11	4 11		I26 Auto	—	597 6
	deodorant aerosol	3872 —	—	—	D	Potters (992 P & C)	smoking mixture	—	—	Super Shot	—	59 0	
V.S.O.R. all purpose lotion	3787 75 0	20 1	11 6	—	D	Pour Hommes (1528 Capucci)	eau de toilette 2oz	19 6ea	5 4ea		case	—	757 6
Omnoseptine (221 Camden) ointment (vet.)	100gm	5 0ea	1 5ea	8 11	D		4oz	34 0ea	35 0	D	Singlex TLS	—	1677 6
Opas (1335 Wigglesworth)	powder	8 9	2 5	1 6	D		8oz	59 6ea	62 0		case	—	79 6
	15 0	4 2	2 6	—	D	Predef 2X (1263 Upjohn) TS	multidose injection	50cc	55 0ea	D	Ricohflex CdS	—	997 6
	tablets	24 0	6 7	4 0	D		50cc	55 0ea	82 6		case	—	80 0
	11 0	3 0	1 8	—	D	Prednisone (938 PD)	pack of 25	—	—	projector	—	900 0	
	18 0	5 0	2 10	—	D	Precocin (208 BW) TSVPO	aerosol spray (vet.)	—	—	Trioscope Dual	—	—	
	26 0	7 2	4 3	—	D	Priatan (86 Barclay) all packs	—	—	—	Riddobron (1059 Riddell)	tablets	—	—
Opilon (1278 VD)	(distributors 1310 WVV)	tablets 40 mgm	50 18 0ea	—	D	Priestleys (246 Chambers)	compound	17 4	4 9	D	†S4B	—	—
	5mgm 50 & 200	—	—	27 0	D	Priscilla d'Albret (1145 Sirex)	parfum creme	—	—	Riddohaler (1059 Riddell)	†	—	
Organidin (369 DL)	(distributors 1545 Vestric)	elixir	4oz	70 6	D		perfume natural	—	—	Rolleicord (637 Hunter)	camera VB	—	1246 6
Outdoor Girl (876 MP)	Total Finish	—	25 4	19 3	D		spray	—	—	Ronson (1079 Ronson)	electric razors	—	
Ovastol (1045 R)†S4B	tablets	—	20 15 0	10 5	D	D	model	33	—		rechargeable	855 206 10ea	50 9ea
Pan (1524 Chembro)	Pan (1164 SSL)	—	—	—	D	D	rechargeable	855 206 10ea	336 0	Rybaform (1091 Rybar)	dp	—	—
Pandora (1590 Setatome)	Pandora (540 GES)	—	—	—	D	D	8oz	80oz	20 3ea	Rybar (1091 Rybar)	inhaler	—	
Panteric (938 PD)	compound, pack of 25	—	—	—	D	D	syphon tube	56 0	5 7ea		standard plastic	28 0	3 6
Papaverine (86 Barclay)	Paracodin (86 Barclay) sDDI	tablets	20 59 0	—	D	D	syphon tube glass	16 0	—		syphon co. tablets	48 0	2 0
	drops 100mils	—	—	7 5	D	D	4oz	31 6ea	13 2	Rybarex (1091 Rybar)†	—	7 2	
Paraflex (922 Ortho)	tablets 100 9 6ea	2 7ea	16 10	—	D	D	½oz	56 0	—		½oz	56 0	7 0
	dp500 39 0ea	10 9ea	—		D	D	1oz	100 0	—		1oz	100 0	12 6
Parafon Forte (922 Ortho)	tablets 100 11 0ea	3 0ea	19 6	—	D	D	4oz	31 6ea	—		4oz	31 6ea	47 3
	dp500 48 0ea	13 2ea	—		D	D	½oz	56 0	—	Rybarvin (1091 Rybar)†	—	7 0	
	—	—	—		D	D	1oz	100 0	—		1oz	100 0	—
	—	—	—		D	D	4oz	31 6ea	—		4oz	31 6ea	—
	—	—	—		D	D	—	—	—	Ryotol (1091 Rybar)†	—	5 3	
	—	—	—		D	D	—	—	—	S.7 (218 Calmic)	cream	30gm	
	—	—	—		D	D	—	—	—	—	pessaries	12	5 3

Sanatogen (1530 Fisons) selected multi-vitamins plus iron										D	Skin Life (596 HR) existing entry						Tabac Original (961 EGP) deodorant spray											
60	112	0	—	14	0	—	1	3	—	D	cream	0902	—	—	69	6	84gm	—	—	15	0							
Sanella (810 Maw)	towels	half pack	150.05	12	1	—	2	1	—	I	emulsion	0904	—	—	119	6	147gm	—	—	22	0							
No. 0	150.03	20	3	—	2	4	0913	—	—	—	foundation	0921	—	—	45	0	soap toilet size (1)	—	—	6	8							
No. 1	150.00	22	6	—	2	9	0964	—	—	—	hand treatment	0964	—	—	27	6	bath size (1)	—	—	10	4							
No. 2	150.01	26	1	—	2	1	0944	—	—	—	honey tonic	0944	—	—	32	6												
Soluble	150.02	20	7	—	2	1	0934	—	—	—	liquid cleanser	0934	—	—	18	6												
Sari (15c1 MD)	bath bliss	100cc	84	0	22	6	12	6	—	I	eye cream	0970	—	—	77	6												
Sasorabia (1538 Marcos)	perfume	—	—	—	20	0	0939	—	—	—	foundation	0921	—	—	30	0												
D Saventrine (972 Pharmax)	tablets 39mgm	—	—	—	—	—	0952	—	—	—	mask	0952	—	—	32	6												
D Saviville (67 Ashe)	orange blossom perfume	599	432	0	115	8	64	0	—	I	throat and neck cream	0992	—	—	72	0												
D Schick (366 DR & A)	band razor	192	8	53	0	28	6	—	I	lotion	0972	—	—	42	0													
I Schick (366 DR & A)	refill	87	4	24	1	12	6	—	I	travel case	0981	—	—	63	0													
D Smith Kendon (1152 5K)	dial adjustable razor	113	2	31	2	16	9	—	I	treatment set	0990	—	—	69	0													
D Scram (1116 5P)	(distributors 1545 Vestric)	mouse repellent	10	0	—	—	—	—	I	Slacks (781 Lusty's) rheumatism tablets	50	17	6	4	10	2	6											
I Seb-A-Clen (369 DL)	(distributors 1545 Vestric)	Seconal (413 Lilly)	sodium tablets	50mgm	100	100	—	—	I	Smith Kendon (1152 5K) glucose boiled sweets	16oz	44	6	6	8	5	3											
D Senokot (1037 Reckitt)	syrup	150 mils	40	0	2	2 litres	40	0ea	—	I	lozenges	Brompton	2oz	15	6	4	3½	2	3	D	Tephamine (1091 Rybar)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
I Sepichlor (1335 Wigglesworth)	lozenges	20	15	0	—	—	—	—	I	linseed liquorice and chloro-dyne †DDI	2oz	15	6	4	3½	2	3	D	Terramycin (969 Pfizer)	topical powder	—	—	—	—	—	—		
D Seven Seas (176 BCLO)	cod liver oil	6oz	24	9	—	2	9	—	I	carton †DDI 50gm	10	0	—	—	—	—	—											
I Seven Seas (176 BCLO)	16oz	51	9	—	5	9	—	—	I	pastilles	blackcurrant and glycerin	2oz	16	0	2	7½	2	2	D	Testamin (422 EG)	powder	8oz	38	0	—	—	—	
I Seven Seas (176 BCLO)	mint flavour	6oz	29	3	—	3	3	—	I	blackcurrant	iodised throat	15	6	4	3½	2	3	D	16oz	56	8	—	—	—	—	—		
I Seven Seas (176 BCLO)	capsules	25	18	0	—	2	3	—	I	bronchial	Gee's linctus	15	6	4	3½	2	3	D	17lb	24	0ea	—	—	—	—	—		
I Seven Seas (176 BCLO)	50	28	0	—	3	6	—	—	I	BPC †DDI	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	D	14lb	44	0ea	—	—	—	—	—		
I Seven Seas (176 BCLO)	100	52	0	—	6	6	—	—	I	glycerin and thymol	16	0	—	—	—	—	—	D	300	54	6	—	—	—	—	—		
I Seven Seas (176 BCLO)	500	156	6	—	19	6	—	—	I	honey glycerin and lemon	16	0	2	7½	2	2	D	1000	6	0ea	—	—	—	—	—			
I Seven Seas (176 BCLO)	syrup	6oz	38	3	—	4	3	—	I	red gum and menthol	15	6	4	3½	2	3	D	2500	16	0ea	—	—	—	—	—			
I Silvikan (580 DH & Co.)	acne cream	20gm	48	0	13	2½	7	6	—	I	Sodium Amytal 413 Lilly ampoules	125mgm	6	—	—	—	—	—	D	5000	32	0ea	—	—	—	—	—	
I Sherley's (67 Ashe)	antiseptic lotion	20	3	5	5	2	10	—	I	Solo (810 Maw)	men's hairdressing	17	1	4	8½	2	6	I	18000	90	0ea	—	—	—	—	—		
I Sherley's (67 Ashe)	blood salts	22	0	—	2	6	—	—	I	Soventol (86 Barclay) jelly	50	50	2	.13	10	6	I	plus paracetamol	20	19	1	4	10½	2	5	3		
I Sherley's (67 Ashe)	cat book	21	0	—	2	6	—	—	I	Sparklets (183 BOC)	Hostmaster	54	9ea	6	0ea	79	0	I	50	40	2	10	2½	5	3	—		
I Sherley's (67 Ashe)	milk suppression tablets	20	3	5	5	2	10	—	I	Spray Net (597 HCL)	hair spray 3-way	110gm	34	10	9	4	9	I	Tetrex-F (171 BLL) entire entry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
I Silvikrin (105 BTD)	round-worm tablets	24	30	9	—	3	9	—	I	Stilban (576 PH) †sls4A	dp 16oz	6	0ea	—	—	—	I	That Man (1052 Revlon)	face bronzer	3887	138	3	38	0	21	0		
I Silvikrin (105 BTD)	tapeworm tablets	36	46	0	—	5	6	—	I	dp 80oz	28	0ea	—	—	—	I	Thean 500 (68 AH)	suppositories	10	78	0	—	—	9	9	—		
D Silvikrin (105 BTD)	worming cream	29	0	—	3	6	—	—	I	dp 32oz	—	—	—	—	—	I	Theo-Organidin (369 DL)	(distributors 1545 Vestric)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
D Silvikrin (105 BTD)	existing entry	46cc	22	0	6	1	3	0	D	Styptol (86 Barclay) jelly	125mgm	100	11	6ea	—	17	3	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	wool	small	16	3	4	6	2	5	
D Silvikrin (105 BTD)	75 hairdressing	98cc	36	8	10	1	5	0	D	Soval (235 Carteret) tablets	250mgm	100	22	6ea	—	33	9	I	large	27	0	7	5	4	0	0	0	
D Silvikrin (105 BTD)	hair cream	74cc	16	9	4	7½	2	3	D	Styptol (86 Barclay) tablets	125mgm	100	11	6ea	—	17	3	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	vacuum bowls	923	—	—	175	0	—	—	—
D Silvikrin (105 BTD)	hair dressing	74cc	22	4	7	2	3	—	D	Styptol (86 Barclay) tablets	500	54	6ea	—	81	9	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	925	—	—	209	11	—	—	—		
D Silvikrin (105 BTD)	liquid	regular	34	2	9	5	4	7	D	Styptol (86 Barclay) tablets	250mgm	100	22	6ea	—	33	9	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	929	—	—	89	6	—	—	—	
D Silvikrin (105 BTD)	economy	48	6	13	4	6	6	—	D	Styptol (86 Barclay) tablets	100gm	33	7	9	0	4	7	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	refills	923F	—	—	47	0	—	—	—
D Silvikrin (105 BTD)	pure	158cc	78	3	21	6½	10	6	D	Styptol (86 Barclay) tablets	50cc	9	2	2	5	1	3½	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	mesh inserts	922	931	—	50	—	4	0	—
D Silvikrin (105 BTD)	shampoo liquid	minibottle	6	2	1	8½	10	—	D	Styptol (86 Barclay) tablets	125mgm	100	11	6ea	—	17	3	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	flasks	18½	18	—	5	0	—	7	10
D Silvikrin (105 BTD)	shampoo liquid	34cc	13	7	3	9	10	—	D	Styptol (86 Barclay) tablets	250mgm	100	22	6ea	—	33	9	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	18½	18	—	8	6	—	—	—	
D Silvikrin (105 BTD)	shampoo liquid	70cc	23	0	6	4	3	—	D	Styptol (86 Barclay) tablets	125mgm	100	11	6ea	—	17	3	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	18Q	—	—	12	6	—	—	—	
D Silvikrin (105 BTD)	shampoo liquid	165cc	42	10	11	9½	5	9	D	Styptol (86 Barclay) tablets	500	54	6ea	—	81	9	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	18Q	—	—	13	11	—	—	—		
I Skistom (262 CBA) †s4B	cream or lemon	minibottle	6	2	1	8½	10	—	D	Styptol (86 Barclay) tablets	500	54	6ea	—	81	9	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	18Q	—	—	14	9	—	—	—		
I Skistom (262 CBA) †s4B	cream or lemon	34cc	13	7	3	9	10	—	D	Styptol (86 Barclay) tablets	500	54	6ea	—	81	9	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	2222, 18Q outer	—	—	15	0	—	—	—		
I Skistom (262 CBA) †s4B	cream or lemon	70cc	23	0	6	4	3	—	D	Styptol (86 Barclay) tablets	500	105	0ea	—	157	6	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	refills	18½	18	—	50	—	5	0	—	
I Sistometril (262 CBA) †s4B	assorted fruit flavours	100gm	20	9	3	5	2	9	I	Sweetener Pen (727 Lane)	44	0	—	—	—	—	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	cups 18Q inner	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
I Skin Deep (76 Atkinson)	cleansing cream	35	8	9	7	5	3	—	I	Sweetener Pen (727 Lane)	44	0	—	—	—	—	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	18½	22	—	—	—	—	—	—		
I Skin Deep (76 Atkinson)	cleansing milk	40	9	10	11	6	0	—	I	Sweetener Pen (727 Lane)	100	34	0	—	—	2	0	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	18½	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	
I Skin Deep (76 Atkinson)	deodorant roll-on	40	9	10	11	6	0	—	I	Sylvakleer (1419 Intec) tablets	40	120	0	—	—	15	0	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	18½	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	
I Skin Deep (76 Atkinson)	foundation cream	tube	28	3	7	7	4	2	I	Synadrin 60 (614 Hoechst) tablets	15	117	0	32	6	17	4	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	18½	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	
I Skin Deep (76 Atkinson)	foundation cream	jar	50	11	13	8	7	6	I	Synadrin 60 (614 Hoechst) tablets	50	29	6ea	8	1½ea	52	4½	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	18½	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	
I Skin Deep (76 Atkinson)	moisture milk	50	11	13	8	7	6	—	I	Synadrin 60 (614 Hoechst) tablets	50	29	6ea	—	—	—	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	18½	22	—	—	—	—	—	—		
I Skin Deep (76 Atkinson)	nourishing cream	tube	28	10	7	9	4	3	I	Synadrin 60 (614 Hoechst) tablets	50	20	11ea	—	—	31	4½	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	18½	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	
I Skin Deep (76 Atkinson)	nourishing cream	jar	52	7	14	1	7	9	I	Synadrin 60 (614 Hoechst) tablets	50	20	11ea	—	—	31	4½	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	18½	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	
I Skin Dew (596 HR)	emulsion	0704	—	—	35	6	—	—	I	Synadrin 60 (614 Hoechst) tablets	50	20	11ea	—	—	32	3	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	18½	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	
D Skinfare (76 Atkinson) existing entry	cream	A-FB 71	3	19	1	10	6	—	I	Synadrin 60 (614 Hoechst) tablets	50	20	11ea	—	—	32	3	I	Thermogene (1073 Robinson)	18½	22	—						

corks	65	—	—	9	jars	model JS	291	7	30	3	34	II	Wotan (13 AEG)		
	617	—	—	2 6	Vademecum (1539 BV)	mouth wash	20cc	40	0	11	0	5	10		
607, 609	—	—	—	3 3		45cc	68	0	18	8½	10	0½			
620	—	—	—	5 0		70cc	92	0	25	3½	13	6			
flask stoppers				1 3	Vamoose (67 Ashe)	insect powder	12	6	—	—	1	6	health lamps		
17½	—	—	—	1 6	V-Cif-K (413 Lilly) T5	tablets 125mgm	100	11	6ea	—	17	3	Theratherm		
1717, 2121, 18Q	—	—	—	1 9		500	54	6ea	—	81	9	Ultravitalux			
60, 62, 64	—	—	—	3 6		1000	105	Oea	—	157	6	table stand G 157			
jar stopper expanding	707	—	—	8 3		250mgm	100	22	6ea	—	33	9	Wyleys (1353 Wyleys)		
jug stoppers				3 3		500	105	Oea	—	157	6	bismuth and magnesia			
adjustable	58	—	—	4 0		1000	205	Oea	—	307	6	tropels			
67/1	—	—	—	3 9						1lb	S 8ea	1 6½ea			
58Q, 30/2	—	—	—	5 0	D Pulvules	125mgm	12	2lb	S 4lb	—	2lb	S ½lb	—		
67/2	—	—	—	5 0	D	250mgm	12								
54, S4Q, S6/1,	—	—	—	5 6	Velm (781 Lusty's)	toilet soap	8	6	2 4	—	1	2	Yani (1091 Rybar)		
S6/2	—	—	—	8 9									cream 50gm 34 6		
48/1, 48/2	—	—	—	9 6	Velocity (379 Dixon)	beauty foundation	16	8	4 7	2	6		Zactirin (1352 Wyeth)		
29, 29Q, 231	—	—	—	10 6		liquid	16	8	4 7	2	6	tablets 10			
52	—	—	—	10 6		cleansing cream	16	8	4 7	2	6	Zilliance (481 F & 5)			
S2Q, 231Q	—	—	—	12 6		foundation cream	16	8	4 7	2	6	spray sheen 61 0			
neck rings				6		powder cream tube	12	4	3 5	1	10	Zim (312 AC) existing entry			
17½, 18	—	—	—	9		20 4	—	S 7	3	2	Zim (312 AC)				
1717, 2121, 18Q	—	—	—	1 6		40 4	—	10 2	5	6	dental balm 14 6				
60, 62, 64	—	—	—	1 9		skin food	16	8	4 7	2	6	pastilles 1oz 14 3			
spare stopper rubbers	707	—	—	2 0		tube	16	8	4 7	2	6	Zom (312 AC) †			
		—	—	1 3	Vericaps (339 CG)	wart caps	type SA					tablets 25 12 0			
Tommee Tippee (1412 Jackel)						small	(3)	27	8	6	11	50	3 3½ 2 0		
baby changing pad	220	0	24	2½		medium	(3)	27	8	6	11	16	4 6½ 3 0		
talc pad	26	6	7	3½		either size	(25)	17	8ea	4	Sea	—	ointment —		
Tonabath (331 C of C)				3 11	D	type SAP	small	(3)	27	8	6	11	154 B=Boehringer Ingelheim, Ltd., Isleworth House, Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex. 01-568 9911.		
foam bath capsules	8	45	9	12 3		medium	(3)	27	8	6	11	16	204 Burford =Burford Laboratories, 131 Wilford Road, Nottingham.		
	16	72	6	10 9		either size	(25)	17	8ea	4	Sea		246 Chambers=J. Chambers (Eastwood), Ltd., Abbeyfield Road, Lenton Lane, Nottingham. Nottingham 81S88.		
Toni (1242 Toni)					D	type PLL	small	(3)	27	8	6	11	336 Curacho=Curacho Co., 26a West Street, Wimborne Minster, Dorset. Wimborne 4387.		
Casual hair lightener S5	1	14	4½	7 11		medium	(2)	27	8	6	11	16	363 DS=Declon Sponges, Ltd., Cranborne Road, Potters Bar, Herts. Potters Bar 5715.		
Topsy (109 BCL)						large	(2)	27	8	6	11	16	366 DR & A=Dendron Richards & Appleby, Ltd., 94 Rickmansworth Road, Watford, Herts. Watford 29251.		
baby cream	jar	21	2	5 10		either size	(25)	20	0ea	5	0ea	—	372 De Witt=E. C. DeWitt & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 3, Cherry Orchard Road, East Croydon CR9 6HD. Croydon 21S8.		
Top-Taste (588 H & H)				3 0	D	Visa (Pique) (1446 Pearmost)	perfume	½oz	IS	0ea	4	2ea	26 6	424 ELP=English Lakes Perfumery, Ltd., Grasmere Westmorland. Grasmere 444.	
diabetic biscuits	19	2½	—	2 0		½oz	34	0ea	9	Sea	60	6	540 GES=Greville Electrical Sales, Ltd., 41 Lind Road Sutton, Surrey. 01-642 9876		
Town and Country (S96 HR)						½oz	44	3ea	12	3ea	79	6	571 Stagg=Marker Stagg, Ltd., 6 Argall Avenue, London, E.10. 01-539 0615.		
existing entry						1oz	71	0ea	19	7ea	126	0	598 Henderson=Henderson Bros. division of Addis Ltd., Swansea Industrial Estate, Swansea, Glam. Swansea 32434		
foundation	1441	—	—	12 6	D	Vitaplus (34 A&H)	tablets	60	96	0	—	12	0	614 Hoechst=Hoechst Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Hoechst House, Kew Bridge, Brentford, Middlesex. 01-995 1355	
1442	—	—	—	18 6	D	Vitesso (359 DDD)							657 IL=International Laboratories, Ltd., Lincoln Way, Windmill Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex. Sunbury 84232.		
pink Champagne	1451	—	—	12 6		Voigtländer (673 J of H)	projectors	Perko JS05	—	—	510	0	785 Macarthy=Macarthy's, Ltd., Chesham House, Chesham Close, Romford, Essex. Romford 46033.		
1452	—	—	—	18 6	D	Vosene (10S BTD) existing entry							799 MP=Marshall's Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., SS9 London Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex. Southend 42792.		
peach bloom	1461	—	—	12 6	D	Vosene (10S BTD)	shampoo liquid	sachet	5	7	1	6½	9	989 Polaroid=Polaroid (U.K.), Ltd., Huggins Lane, Welham Green, nr. Hatfield, Herts. Hatfield 652S1.	
							S3cc	19	3	S	3½	2	992 P & C=Potter & Clarke, Ltd., 9 Wellesley Road, Croydon, CR9 3LP.		
Travla (761 Lilia-White)							150cc	35	S	9	9	4	1093 Sale=Sale Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Royal Chambers, Station Parade, Harrogate, Yorks. Harrogate 66637.		
sanitary towels	38	1	—	4	D	Vosol (369 DL)	(distributors IS45 Vestric)	cream	sachet	5	7	1	6½	1157 S=Sophistique, Ltd., New Road, Winsford, Cheshire. Winsford 3658.	
	(1 gross)												1242 Toni=Tony Co., 101 Syon Lane, Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex. 01-568 0331.		
compressed	36	9	—	4		Wander (1303)	diabetic chocolate	plain	3oz	14	1½	2	3½	1 9	1315 HV=Henry Weinberger, Ltd., Britannia House, Drayton Park, London, N.1. 01-226 4455.
	(1 gross)						milk	3oz	15	S	2	7	1 11	1389 Merz=Merz & Co., Ltd., 33 Earl Street, Maidstone Kent. Maidstone 55471.	
Tricloryl (S18 Glaxo)							nut	3oz	16	11	2	9	2 0	1391 MHL=Mardina House, Ltd., 20a Selsdon Road, South Croydon, Surrey, CR26PA. 01-688 1200.	
tablets	20	—					assortment	½lb	31	11½	5	3	4 0	1399 TLC=The Luckstone Co., Ltd., 110 Wilmslow Road, Handforth, Wilmslow, Cheshire. Wilmslow 2394S.	
Trio-kit (1154 SNP) existing entry						Warricks (832 MW)	diabetic chocolate	milk biscuits	37	9½	6	2½	4 6	1415 Parim=Parim, Ltd., 14 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1. 01-493 6811.	
original	21	Oea	2	8ea		pastilles	catarrh	2oz	IS	8	4	3	2 5	1416 NSC=Nilodor Supplies Co., Daniel Street Oldham, Lancs. Main 6421.	
de luxe	40	Oea	8	3ea		cherry cough	2oz	IS	8	4	3	2 5	1419 Intec=Intec Proprietaries (U.K.), Ltd., Crown House, London Road, Morden, Surrey. Liberty 6611.		
Triperidol (922 Ortho) †4B						glycerine of thymol	IS	8	4	3	2	5	1546 Sheranel=Sheranel, Ltd., 2 Cross Green Lane, Leeds 9, Yorks. Leeds 22293.		
tablets 0-Smgm	100	25	Oea	—		dusting powder	6208	—	—	17	6		1556 Farillon=Farillon, Ltd., Chesham House, Chesham Close, Romford, Essex. Romford 46033.		
	500	112	6ea	—		drum with puff	6212	—	—	9	6		1582 Albion=Albion Laboratories, Ltd., 14 Talacre Road, London, N.W.S. Gulliver 3478.		
Imgm	50	16	3ea	—		perfume skin	6002	—	—	14	6		1596 Haward=C. Haward & Co., Gold Hill, Copthorne, Sussex. Copthorne 2811.		
	250	75	Oea	—	D	dusting powder	6206 & 6207	—					1597 Ceefrite=Ceefrite, Ltd., 6 Coulter Close, Cuffley, Herts. Cuffley 2622.		
Trisillac (576 PH)						White's, Dr. (761 Lilia-White)	sanitary towels	0	20	3	2	1	1598 NFI=Nine Flags International, 101 Syon Lane, Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex. Isleworth 1234.		
dp 16oz	4	0ea	—				1	22	6	—	2	4			
dp 80oz	18	6ea	—				2	26	1	—	2	9			
dp 32oz	—		—				3	27	10	—	2	11			
Tully (104S R)							EI	12	1	—	1	3			
cream	24	0	7	0		Wilberg (994 P & M)	pine essence	8801	30	5	8	5	4 6		
kit	153	0	—				8802	S4	1	14	11	8	0		
							8803	94	7	26	1	14	0		
Tussobron (133S Wigglesworth)†							8804	185	11	S1	2	7	6		
pastilles	30	19	0	—			8805	334	7	92	1	49	6		
Twice as Nice (563 Hampshire)							8806	S91	6	162	8	87	6		
shampoo and con-															
ditioner dual sachet	4	11½	1	4½											
Ultra Brite (280 CP) S pack minimum order															
tooth-paste standard	34	6	9	5											
	(2 doz.)		(2 doz.)	2 4½											
large	49	4	13	S											
	(2 doz.)		(2 doz.)	3 5											
Ung. morrhuae co. (576 PH)															
1oz	21	0	S	9											
dp 1lb	12	6ea	—												
dp 2lb	—		—												
Vacarme (de Rauch (1446 Pearmost))															
perfume	½oz	35	6ea	9	10ea										
	½oz	59	6ea	16	Sea										
	1oz	95	Oea	26	2ea										
	2oz	142	Oea	39	1ea										
toilet water	2oz	23	6ea	6	4ea										
	4oz	41	6ea	11	6ea										
	8oz	65	Oea	17	11ea										
	16oz	118	Oea	32	6ea										
for men	2oz	16	8ea	5	0ea										
	4oz	25	6ea	7	1ea										
	8oz	39	6ea	10	11ea										
	16oz	65	Oea	17	11ea										
Vacco (1265 Vacco)															
flasks															
master	minor	VMS/H	57	9	6 0	6	0	6	11						
	standard	VMS	66	0	7	0	7	11							
best buy	standard	VBB	57	9	6 0	6	11								
	family	VBBZ	104	3	11	0	12	6							

Furan

lowest cost Nitrofurantoin BP

50mg tablets 23/- per 50

100mg tablets 43/- per 50 Basic NHS prices

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THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence Trade Price per Doz.; Purchase Tax per Doz.; Retail Price. Bold upright figures (2 9) in the retail price column indicate that the price is subject to resale price maintenance; italic figures (2 9) that it is recommended by the manufacturers; and light upright figures (2 9) that it is "notional" as a guide to the retailer in determining his own retail price.

3-Hands (I227 THP)						
disinfectant 1gall 13 Oea	—	16	6			
Actifluor 3-18 (1341 Willows)						
toothpaste 44 7	12	3½	6	0		
Akineton (86 Barclay)						
tablets 50	16	1ea	—	24	1	
Atromid-S (649 ICI)						
capsules 500mgm	50	23	6ea	—	35	3
250 110 Oea	—	165	0			
500 206 Oea	—	309	0			
R Albamycin T (1263 Upjohn) T5						
capsules 250mgm	16	14	8ea	—	—	
100 88 Oea	—	—	—			
paediatric 60mls 8 5ea	—	—	—			
Balmain (1052 Revlon)						
Monsieur Balmain						
soap toilet (3) 128 6	35	4	19	6		
bath (3) 197 9	54	4½	30	0		
Bristrex (171 BLL) T5						
syrup 60mls 8 1ea	—	—	12	2		
Cetiprin (678 Kabi)						
(distributors 1545 Vestric)						
tablets 50 79 0	21	9	11	8		
250 26 2ea	7	2ea	46	5		
R Curachro (336 Curachro)						
bath salts 12oz 19 0	5	3	2	8		
embrocation						
veterinary 3oz 18 9	5	2	2	8		
6oz 29 0	8	0	4	1		
10oz 50 0	13	9	7	1		
40oz 10 0ea	2	9ea	18	8		
80oz 18 7ea	5	1ea	33	7		
A Dettol (1037 Reckitt)						
1gall 246 0	62	7½	30	0		
I Devon "Comfy" (1404 DHA)						
cosmetic brushes						
eye brow 24 0	6	7	3	6		
eye liner sable 37 6	10	4	5	6		
A Disprin (1037 Reckitt)						
tablets	8	6	3	1	7	10
26 18 6	4	8½	2	6		
50 27 7	7	0½	3	9		
100 46 0	11	8½	6	3		
new size 36 22 3	5	8	3	0		
junior 20 8 9	2	2½	1	2		
48 14 9	3	9	2	0		
Estee Lauder (425 ELC)						
Youth Dew						
chiffon de parfum	4oz	—	—	57	6	
D L.P. Aerosol (1123 5LL)						
refill						
● Magmilor (218 Calmic)						
pessaries 10 12 6ea	3	5ea	22	2		
tablets 21 16 10ea	4	7½ea	29	11		
treatment pack 29 0ea	8	0ea	51	6		
Margo of Mayfair (798 Margolis)						
bath salts 12oz 13 9	3	9½	2	0		
● Mysoline (649 ICI)						
oral suspension						
150mls 40 0	—	—	5	0		
1 litre 18 2ea	—	—	27	3		
D 100 and 500mls	—	—	—	—		
● Neobiotic Bolus (1253 Upjohn) TSV5O						50 0
(vet.) 500mgm 20 33 4ea	—	—	—	—		
● Neobiotic P Bolus (1253 Upjohn) TSV5O						30 0
(vet.) 20 20 0ea	—	—	—	—		
A Nulon (1037 Reckitt)						
hand cream small 15 2	3	10½	2	0		
medium 22 2	5	7½	3	0		
large 31 5	8	0	4	3		
tube 15 2	3	10½	2	0		
Savlon (649 ICI)						
hospital concentrate						
sachets 11 0ea (2 doz.)	—	—	—	—		
● Stericlens (292 CLM)						
contact lens solution						
1oz 30 0	—	—	—	—		3 6
2oz 60 0	—	—	—	—		7 6
● Sterisoak (292 CLM)						
contact lens solution						
1oz 30 0	—	—	—	—		3 6
4oz 60 0	—	—	—	—		7 6
Sulphamezathine (649 ICI)						
oral suspension						
150mls 44 0	—	—	—	—		5 6
1 litre 15 0ea	—	—	—	—		22 6
D existing packs						
V-Cil-K (413 Lilly) T5						
syrup 100mls 7 3ea	—	—	—	—		10 11
● Welldorm (1154 5NP) ts4B						
elixir 150mls 49 0	—	—	—	—		6 2
D Zam-Buk (1530 Fisons)						
cream						

AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

292 CLM=Contact Lenses (Manufacturing), Ltd.,
23 Earls Court Gardens, London, S.W.5. Frobisher 4455



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Tel: 26-90-01 Telex: 81571 Cables: Ciech Warszawa
Sole U.K. Agents: Anglo-Dal Ltd.,
Chesterfield House,
Bloomsbury Way, London W.C.1. Tel: HOLborn 4366

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Manchester 4



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Narcotics Control Under New Auspices

THE final meetings of two organisations associated with the control of narcotic drugs are currently being held in Geneva. The two bodies are the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body. Both are specialised administrative bodies that have been dealing with the supervision of proposals concerning statistics and estimates. Under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961), which has been in force since December 13, 1964, they are being replaced from March 1968 by a single body: the International Narcotics Control Board. The Single Convention had the effect of codifying the law arising from multilateral treaties, and of simplifying the international control machinery. The new body will carry on the work of the two organisations that are being superseded, and will supervise an extension of the control systems to the cultivation of plants grown as raw materials of narcotic drugs. The Single Convention of 1961 for the first time subjected the harvesting of cannabis resin and coca to requirements identical to those for opium. The last sessions of the Board and the Supervisory Body are being devoted to a review of the work achieved during the past forty years. Consideration is also being given to the problems arising from the illicit traffic in synthetic drugs not at present under international control, and yet widely used — drugs such as LSD, the amphetamines, barbiturates and tranquillisers.

Chemists' Remuneration in Scotland

THE report just published (see p. 442) on negotiations that have taken place concerning National Health Service remuneration of chemist contractors in Scotland indicates that, according to calculation, the contractors have been underpaid for a stated period. The position is being corrected by the addition of halfpenny per prescription for the year 1965-66 and of twopence per prescription for 1966-67. The method of allocation has yet to be decided.

The report takes the opportunity of restating the historical background to the development of pharmacy in Scotland. It stresses the point that traditionally, over a long period, there has been a well defined "demarcation line" between doctor and pharmacist, the doctor having been responsible for diagnosis and prescribing, and the pharmacist for the dispensing of the resulting prescriptions. Consequently the introduction of National Health Insurance in 1911, and the inception of the

National Health Service in 1948, did not affect the pattern of work or the distribution of duties and responsibilities. What did take place was that payment for the services of both professions ceased to be a matter of private arrangement between doctor, patient and pharmacist, reward becoming a matter of agreed terms between a Government department and professional organisations. It will be seen, therefore, that in practice the traditional pattern was a continuing process, the basic change in the general picture being a change of paymaster.

The report also provides information as to the machinery that was set up to negotiate the chemists' terms of service with the Department concerned. Briefly, such negotiations are the responsibility of Committee B of the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council, a body solely concerned with remuneration and terms of service of chemists in Scotland. The management side comprises officers of the Scottish Home and Health Department and the staff side the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland), on which committee a place is found for representatives of the Company Chemists' Association and the Co-operative Union. The Standing Committee is, in effect, the executive committee of the larger Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland), a body representative of each Executive Council area in Scotland, itself elected by Local Pharmaceutical Committees, which are in turn democratically elected by the contractors of each area. There is therefore a direct line between the negotiating committee and the large body of contractors.

In 1964 management and staff sides of Committee B instituted an inquiry with a threefold purpose — to determine the facts about National Health Service income and expenditure over an agreed period; to adjust remuneration on the basis of those facts; and to watch trends in income and expenditure. A joint investigation was set on foot, in which a firm of industrial consultants was engaged to carry out, under supervision, a field survey by representative sampling. General, if not detailed, agreement was reached as a result, and provision was made for a continuing review to ensure that the intentions of the agreement were, in the light of changes in the general picture of costs, being implemented. After a lapse of time it was the opinion of the chemists' representatives that certain factors had altered the situation, and a claim was made to rectify what was thought to be considerable underpayment. As is not unusual in such circumstances, the Government department was unable to agree with the arguments put forward and both sides undertook, as provided for in the machinery, to go to arbitration. A special inquiry, extending over a period of three days, was held in Edinburgh, providing full opportunity for the presentation of both points of view. In the event, the arbiters decided that some of the points put forward by the chemists' representatives were valid, and with those they agreed in principle if not in substance. The outcome has been that steps are being taken to redress the balance to the extent decided by the arbiters in the light of their interpretation of the agreement of 1964 and the factors which they found acceptable in the changed circumstances in the period under review. The findings are subject, of course, to the approval of the Secretary of State for Scotland.

The situation is not without its parallel in England and Wales. Given an agreed upon set of conditions, it

has been found that adjustment has had to be made to fulfil the intention of the agreement at an interim stage. That it has been found necessary to upgrade slightly in Scotland to give effect to the agreed principles is more palatable than learning that a scheme has resulted in overpayment. But the increased payments in Scotland do not represent increased remuneration in the strict sense of the term. They merely render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's. And pharma-

cists in Scotland would not be human if they did not feel that complete restitution has not been made.

Contractors in Northern Ireland will also benefit since, under a long-standing arrangement with the Ministry of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland, the terms of remuneration in Northern Ireland have for many years been based on the rates applicable in Scotland. Negotiations are now to commence in both Scotland and Northern Ireland to implement the award.

“OPEN SHOP”

An unscripted commentary on the problems of the pharmacist in general practice

By E. C. TENNER

I FEEL that I can rightly claim that the past six weeks or so have been the busiest I have ever had. The reason: we have moved our shop. Only a matter of fifty yards across the street, but what a task! The actual move was carried out on a Saturday afternoon and Sunday, and such was the effort made by my staff and a number of friends who volunteered to help that we were functioning quite effectively on the Monday morning. It is said that the hour produces the man, and it was thus in this case except that for man one must substitute girl. I was quite amazed at the efficient way in which one of my junior staff organised the movement of our bulk stocks, and it was amusing to watch her supervising the two junior to herself. As we had occupied our late premises for about thirty-eight years, it might be supposed that some interesting relics would have come to light but, owing to the fact that for many years we have been chronically short of space, I am afraid we have had to be somewhat ruthless in avoiding hoarding any items that had ceased to be useful. We did, however, unearth our pill machine, and I have had to promise our juniors to make a batch of pills for them so soon as I can spare the time. I regret to have to state that I cannot precisely remember when the pill machine was last used — probably not in the past ten years, although I do recollect that, during the mid 1950's, when we had our last apprentice, we had one fairly regular prescription for pills, which he used to produce.

Somebody's Fault—Chemists' Misfortune

Today we had a delivery of bottles from probably the largest maker in the country. Amongst them we had ordered the new 100-mil and 150-mil sizes which the Ministry of Health has suggested exist. As we expected, they were not delivered, so we can now only follow the Ministry's instructions by supplying partly filled imperial bottles. Unfortunately it appears that the Ministry has already circularised the doctors giving the impression that these imaginary bottles are actually obtainable, and we have had a rash of prescriptions calling for 100-mil and 150-mil quantities. That situation is, of course, ridiculous. Whoever is to blame (probably the Ministry, but possibly the bottle manufacturers) it is not the poor general-practice pharmacist — who, as usual, is having to hold the dirty end of the stick so far as the public is concerned. It is easy for the Ministry to say that all we have to do is to explain the reason for the partly filled bottles. From the looks one receives it is obvious that a certain percentage of patients remain doubtful whether or not they have been given short measure. I would also inform our friends at the Ministry that unnecessary explanations take time to give, and I note with regret that that factor does not seem to have been taken into account. It would have been a pleasant gesture for the Ministry to have instructed us suitably to endorse any prescriptions that required such explanations, so that they could pay us an enhanced fee for our trouble. Perhaps the Central N.H.S. Committee might see its way to drop a hint to the Ministry that such a gesture would be appreciated.

SHOP”

An unscripted commentary on the problems of the pharmacist in general practice

By E. C. TENNER

My personal solution to a large part of the problem has been reasonably simple. I have merely requested the doctors concerned to ignore any requests they may have received to prescribe in these 100-mil and 150-mil amounts and have assured them that I will inform them when, if ever, the metric bottles become available. Meanwhile I am glad to say that the local doctors are reverting to prescriptions in imperial quantities.

Apathy as to Pharmaceutical Committees?

While taking another look at a recent copy of the *C. & D.*, I was interested to read a report of the annual open meeting of the Lancashire Pharmaceutical Committee. I was pleased to note from it that the event had been successful, and I was led to ponder on the immense variations in size of Pharmaceutical Committees. It would appear that they may represent as few as twenty-odd pharmacies in the smaller county boroughs and as many as possibly a thousand in the London area. That variation must also obtain with regard to the geographical area administered by them, from a county borough of a few square miles to counties such as Lancashire, which is probably well over 1,000 square miles. I have read that there is considerable apathy amongst contractors regarding Pharmaceutical Committees and that in many areas there is considerable difficulty in getting sufficient members to serve on them. It would be interesting to know whether that is more apparent in the smaller or in the larger areas. From inquiries I have made regarding Lancashire, it would appear that they have no difficulty in attracting a full quota of committee members, and that their committee meetings are extremely well attended. That, of course, one can well understand, when one considers the large and seemingly infinitely varied area they cover, from remote country districts to the environs of some of our largest cities, from coastal resorts to the valleys of the Pennines. Such an area is bound to produce problems enough to exercise the minds of the keenest committee members.

NEW BOOKS

The Management of Intelligence

CARL E. GREGORY, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Ltd., Shoppenhangers Road, Maidenhead, Berks. 9½ x 6 in. Pp. 230. 64s.

THE book has been designed for courses in personnel management, Administration and Management Research. The author demonstrates that scientific problem solving applies with equal validity to manufacturing companies, retailing, research and development, hospitals, schools and a host of other institutions. The book has been written in answer to a previous criticism that there was simply not enough known about business decision making and problem solving to put into organised teachable form, and that business schools should not merely teach current knowledge but create, through research, new knowledge and theories generally applicable to all business problems. Each chapter contains a summary and contents, questions for discussion and review and a list of supplementary reading references.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

SALES IN PHARMACISTS' ABSENCE

"No change of policy" says Council in statement

TO emphasise that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has never held that medicines could properly be sold from a pharmacy in the absence of a pharmacist, the Council agreed at its meeting on October 31 on the wording of a statement to be issued to members. The matter arises from publication recently by the National Pharmaceutical Union of its statement on general practice pharmacy. In general, the Council welcomed publication of that statement, and recorded its appreciation of the opportunity the N.P.U. had provided for consultation prior to its issue. However, the Council points out that "A letter accompanying the statement stated that 'the comments and criticism of the Society's Council had been taken into consideration' and unhappily a public question had been raised concerning the degree of responsibility of the Society for the content of paragraph 7. [The paragraph refers to the pharmacist's responsibility to ensure that the law is observed during his absence for short periods—EDITOR]. The Council of the Society wish to make it clear that the position of the Society has never been that medicines could properly be sold from a pharmacy in the absence of a pharmacist, and it would not be right to construe paragraph 7 as reflecting a change in policy of the Society."

The minutes of the meeting of the Practice Committee, presented by its chairman (MR. J. P. KERR), revealed that the Society had had no reply from the Ministry to a second letter urging Ministry insistence on rigid airtight containers for all dispensed tablets and capsules.

The Society had been informed that the draft schedule to the Industrial Training Act was being amended to exclude from its provisions "activities undertaken personally by the individual who is a registered pharmacist in the exercise of his profession as such."

In the Law Committee minutes, presented by MR. D. SPARSHOTT, it was reported that the premises of 1,272 authorised sellers and 110 traders had been visited by the Society's inspectors, and the premises of 272 traders by the Society's agents, during September. Confusion had arisen over the interpretation of Rule 13 of the Poisons Rules, which relates to repeat prescriptions of medicines that are Schedule 4 poisons. It was recommended that a note reminding pharmacists of the correct procedure should be published in the Society's journal. A suggestion that closer control was needed over amphetamines, particularly in record keeping, was noted. The Committee recommended asking the Poisons Board to recommend the transfer of the amphetamines to Part A of Schedule 4 to the Poisons Rules.

Action over Strychnine

It was recommended that the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food should be drawn to the correspondence and reports urging a ban on the use of strychnine except for medical purposes, and to reports of an investigation carried out by one of the Society's inspectors, and the Ministry asked whether an alternative poison for the killing of moles could be used, there being evidence that strychnine, bought legally for the killing of moles, was being used for other purposes. Warning letters were reported sent to four authorised sellers and sixteen traders in respect of minor breaches under the Pharmacy Acts.

MR. J. E. BALMFORD presented the Registration Committee's minutes. They recorded that, in the entrance examination, held for the last time in September, two candidates had entered in three subjects; one had passed and the other had failed in all three. Three candidates had entered in

two subjects; one had passed and two had been absent. Three candidates had entered in one subject, and all three had satisfied the examiners.

An application having been received from an overseas student who had passed the pharmaceutical chemist qualifying examination in July 1966 and had now submitted a form of declaration covering a period of practical training (without prior approval) at Ibadan, the Committee recommended informing the student that practical training must be undergone in Great Britain under approved conditions.

MISS M. A. BURR presented the minutes of the meeting of the Benevolent Fund Committee, which had agreed that Birds Grove House should be closed to guests from December 20 to January 3, 1968, inclusive. Grants had been made or were being recommended for five members, six widows of members and on behalf of three orphans of members.

MR. J. B. GROSSET (chairman) reported that the Organisation Committee had considered a paper on the single transferable vote system prepared by Major F. Britton, of the Electoral Reform Society, and now recommended that Major Britton should be invited to address the Council at the earliest opportunity.

The office had been requested to make further inquiries about the possibility of increasing the potential membership of a proposed new Aylesbury and District Branch.

Regional Conferences in 1968

As a special Branch Representatives' meeting had been arranged for November 23, the Committee recommended that, during the 1967-68 session, there should be three regional conferences, not four as originally planned. Regional conferences would be held in Cardiff on January 21, 1968; Manchester in February (date not yet fixed); and Canterbury on March 24. The Committee recommended that the subject for the Cardiff conference should be the White Paper on medicines legislation.

In a communication sent to the Society the International Pharmaceutical Federation had asked for comments and suggestions towards a report to serve as basis for discussion at a symposium in Hamburg in 1968 at which the Federation's future activities, and changes that should be made in the statute, would be discussed. It was decided to defer consideration of the matter pending presentation to Council of a report by MR. J. C. Bloomfield.

The minutes of the meeting of the Ethical Committee were presented by its chairman, MR. W. M. DARLING. It was reported that, during October, five instances of advertising and/or canvassing had been dealt with and brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The superintendent pharmacist of a company had requested the Committee's views on his company's photographic advertising on a British Transport site. It was recommended that approval should not be given to such advertising.

The minutes of a meeting of the Committee on the Planned Distribution of Pharmacies were presented by THE PRESIDENT, who had taken the chair. The Committee were informed that Mr. C. C. B. Stevens had been co-opted to the Committee by resolution of Council. It was resolved a paper should be prepared for the next meeting of the Committee setting out a proposed outline of the long-term plan for the distribution of pharmacies.

PROFESSOR A. H. BECKETT presented the minutes of a meeting of the Committee for Education and Science held on October 30, when it was recommended to amend from January 1, 1968, to March 31, 1968, the date on which existing agreements for reciprocal registration of qualifica-

tions should end. It was also recommended that letters should be exchanged with the appropriate authorities confirming that the position of pharmacists in either country who had been registered up to that date would not be affected. The Committee was proposing to consider at its next meeting a document on what further steps would have to be taken, outside the terms of the proposed reciprocity agreements, by pharmacists who wished to obtain registration in Great Britain.

Degree Courses

Details were read of courses leading to the degree of M.Pharm. in pharmaceutics (pharmaceutical technology) and the diploma of the Chelsea College of Science and Technology, and it was noted that the University of London had agreed to recognise the University's B.Pharm. degree, obtained under the revised regulations, as granting exemption from pharmacology at the second examination for a medical degree and from pharmacology and therapeutics at the third examination in dental surgery for the B.D.S.

The Committee recommended asking schools of pharmacy to provide information annually on post-graduate courses they organised that would be of value to hospital pharmacists, and submitting to the Guild of Public Pharmacists the information obtained.

Details were read of amendments to the regulations for the B.Pharm. degree, University of London, and of revised regulations for admission to that degree.

It was recommended that Brian Cook and Mohanlal Bhanabhai Patel should be designated Fellows of the

Society under by-laws Section III (3). Dr. G. T. Tucker, Chelsea College of Science and Technology, had submitted to the library a copy of his thesis "Pharmaceutical Studies Using Amphetamine-type Compounds" on which he had been awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University of London, and Dr. A. K. G. Nasser, University of London, had presented a copy of his thesis "Studies Related to the Diterpene Acids of Erythrophleum Species," for which he had been awarded the Ph.D. degree by the University of London. Both had undertaken their degrees by means of awards made to them by the Society.

Letters of congratulation and thanks were recommended to be sent to Drs. Tucker and Nasser. The president had nominated Mr. D. F. Balwin for a further period of three years as the Society's representative on the Regional Council for Further Education for the South-west.

Successful applicants for research awards had been informed of their awards.

"Main Impetus" for Veterinary Discussion

The minutes of the meeting of the Joint Veterinary-Pharmaceutical Committee were presented by THE PRESIDENT. It was agreed that the joint committee should meet in future at regular intervals, the chairmanship to rotate as before but annually rather than after each meeting. Meeting place would continue to be the Society's house, and the secretariat to be provided by the Society. The impetus for the meeting convened at regular intervals should come from the Society, but constituent organisations should put forward items for the agenda whenever possible.

A VERSATILE VICTORIAN

Robert Warington (1807 to November 12, 1867)

J. K. CRELLIN

TO the specialist-oriented mind of today, Robert Warington's versatility is astonishing. Even a contemporary scientist said he was "remarkable for his varied taste and constant activity as an observer." Warington's appointment in 1842 to the post of chemical operator to the Society of Apothecaries put him in the vanguard of the fight against drug adulteration, for the Society's Hall had, justifiably, a superb reputation for the quality of the drugs and preparations that were sold. Warington remained in the post until about a year before his death. It is impossible, in this brief note, to summarise Warington's innumerable research papers (mostly chemical), which range from studies on guano to discussions on the balance between animal and vegetable life in aquaria. Nevertheless one conspicuous thread linked much of his work; although he had an interest in the chaos of theories about "atoms," "molecules" and "equivalents," he was mostly concerned with the application of chemistry to everyday needs.

Concern with Applied Chemistry

This concern with applied chemistry partly reflected the growing industrialisation of Britain and the limited "academic" openings for chemists. Warington himself became an industrial chemist after an apprenticeship with J. T. Cooper, a well-known chemistry lecturer and manufacturing chemist, followed by three years as assistant to the first professor of chemistry in the University of London, Edward Turner. In 1831 he was appointed chemist to the brewery of Truman, Hanbury & Buxton, and in 1842 he became "chemical operator" to the Society of Apothecaries of London. Both those positions allowed him time for independent research and also for his other activities, such as helping to found the Chemical Society (1841), the Cavendish Society (1846), and the Royal College of Chemistry (1845).

Clearly Warington had the experienced chemical mind British pharmacy needed when, against a background bedevilled by the transition of many pharmaceutical prac-

titioners (the apothecaries) into general medical practitioners, it was striving for improvement by fostering the pharmaceutical sciences.

"The adulteration of drugs does not often come under our notice," stated Warington in 1855, "because we buy the best quality in the market and everything is ground and prepared on our own premises."

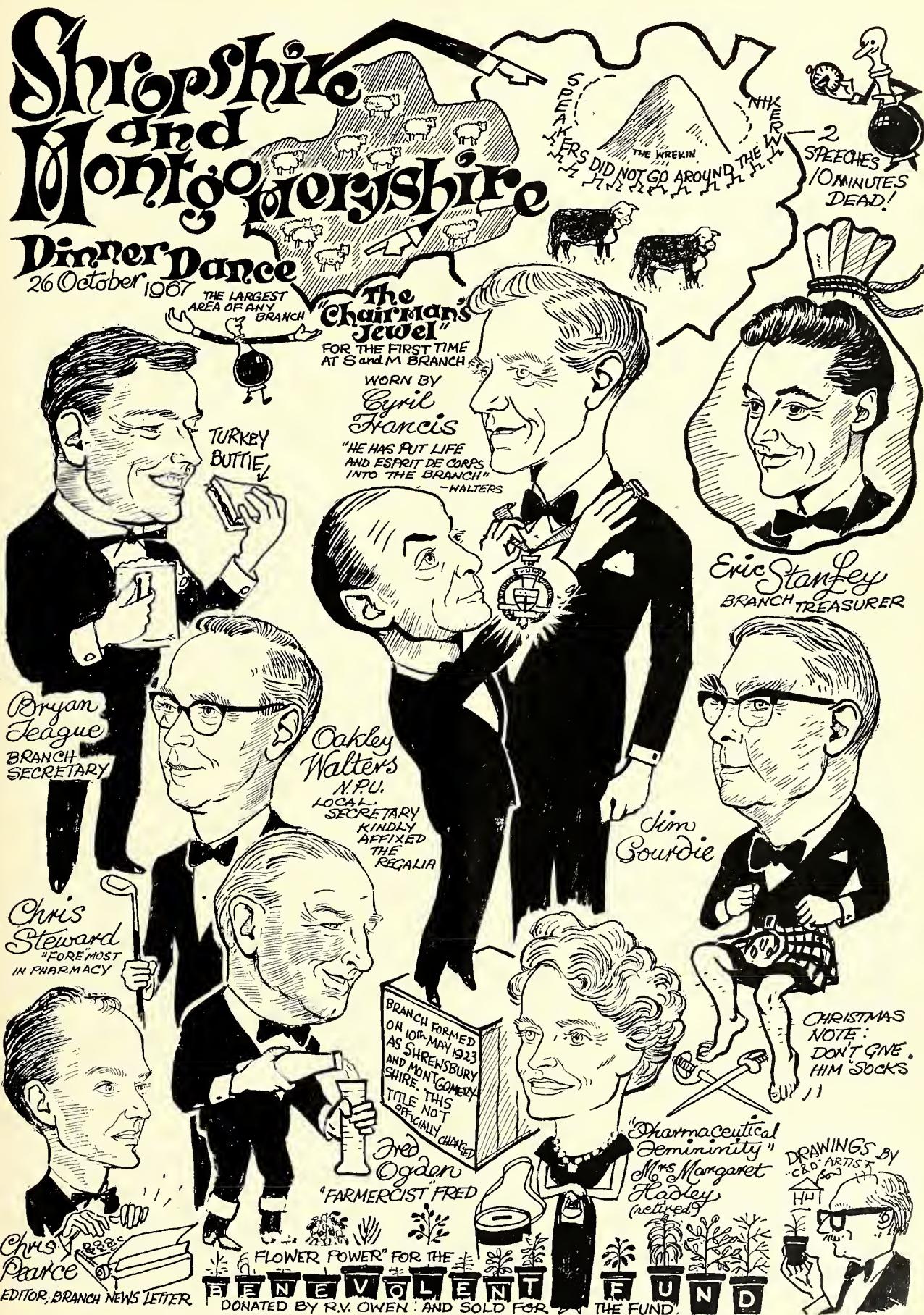
Behind that statement lay a rigorous, careful system for purchasing drugs, which utilised not only analytical tests but also microscopical examinations, a developing area of study to which Warington made significant contributions.

Warington's Pharmacopoeial Work

Warington's other main pharmaceutical activity was his pharmacopoeial work. His first task seems to have been revising a translation of the London Pharmacopoeia, which Richard Phillips left unfinished at his death in 1851. Later, Warington became involved with the 1864 British Pharmacopoeia and the next edition of 1867. All nineteenth-century pharmacopoeias are valuable barometers of improving drug standards and analytical techniques, but the 1864 B.P. is additionally important in that, despite the justifiable criticisms which it received, it marked the beginning of a new era: it ended the confusion created by the many differences between the existing Dublin, Edinburgh, and London pharmacopoeias. To that fundamental change, and to the improvements in the revised 1867 B.P., Robert Warington contributed much in both practical knowledge and inspiration.

The full story of Warington's life and career unfortunately is not yet known¹. But when it comes to be told it will not only answer questions of interest to the historian, but also questions of wider concern such as the significance Warington's wide interests had in the development of his scientific creativity from which chemistry and pharmacy have derived so much.

¹ A helpful outline account has, however, been written by J. H. S. Green in *Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 1957, (Sept.), 241-246.



BRANCH EVENTS

SALOP/MONTGOMERYSHIRE

First Use of New Insignia

THIRTY-ONE members of Shropshire and Montgomeryshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and guests to a total of 130 attended a Branch dinner and dance in Shrewsbury on October 26. The attendance is reported to have been a record for a function by the Branch. Mr. C. H. FRANCIS (chairman) welcomed the members and guests, and was then presented by MR. H. O. WALTERS with regalia of office — the first the Branch has had. In his address Mr. Walters traced the Branch's history and referred to the excellent work carried out over the years on behalf of the members by Mr. Francis.

SUNDERLAND

Praise for "Pioneer School"

THE pioneer work done in the school of pharmacy of Sunderland Technical College was referred to by MR. ALLEN ALDINGTON (president, Pharmaceutical Society of Gt. Britain) when he spoke at the annual dinner and dance held recently by Sunderland Branch of the Society. Responding to "The guests," Mr. Aldington noted that Sunderland was well known as a shipbuilding centre. It was also (although this was not so widely known) a great centre for pharmacy. Its school of pharmacy, with 252 undergraduates, was the biggest in the country. The school had confirmed its pioneering spirit some time ago when it became the first academic establishment in Britain to introduce a degree in pharmacy under the auspices of the Council for National Academic Awards. The first degrees under that scheme would be awarded next summer. Sunderland in common with schools all over the country was extending its facilities for post-graduate studies to pharmacists in hospitals and in general practice. The success of that policy was shown by the twenty-eight pharmacy graduates taking post-graduate studies. Purpose of all this was to ensure that the public had the qualified service in medicines to which it was entitled. The Government was at last persuaded of the truth of the Society's argument that it was dangerous heresy to suggest that medicines were ordinary commercial commodities that could be supplied to the public by unqualified shopkeepers. The recent White Paper outlining the proposals for a Medicines Bill had accepted the principle that the distribution of medicines required the qualified supervision of the pharmacist. Unfortunately it went on to admit "important exceptions." Mr. Aldington urged the Government not to speak with two voices. Guests whose health was proposed by MR. G. H. EALES (branch chairman), included Dr. Maurice Hutton (principal) Sunderland Technical College; representatives of Sunderland Division of the British Medical Association, the Pharmacy Students' Association of the College; and Tees-side, Northumbrian and Durham County Branches of the Society.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Why the Thickening?

SIR,—Can any reader tell me where the prescription "Aludrox c tragacanth" emanated from? Is there a standard formula? and what is the reason for thickening this preparation?

H. J. CANNING,
Farnham, Surrey

Pharmaceutical Organisations in Ireland

SIR,—It is a matter of gratification to us that your leading editorial of October 21 should have dealt with the seminar held during the Irish Pharmacy Congress, 1967, and the proposals for a new pharmaceutical organisation in Ireland. Certain conclusions reached in the editorial, however, do not bear resemblance to the facts. It is stated that no representatives were present to speak for hospital and public pharmacists, the pharmaceutical industry, medical representatives, college staff or "graduate students." In point of fact there were present members of all those groups, and many of them spoke in their individual capacities. In like manner proprietors and employee pharmacists attended and spoke again in their individual capacities. The proposals put forward by the investigating committee affect each pharmacist individually and, in the final analysis, it is these votes, cast individually by those who are on the registers of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, that will decide the acceptance or non-acceptance of the proposals, and incidentally the pattern of Pharmaceutical organisation in Ireland.

JOHN E. BURRELL,
President,
Irish Pharmaceutical Association,
Dublin, 12, Eire

Student Appointments Scheme

SIR,—Next summer over 700 pharmacy students will complete their degree and qualifying courses at the seventeen schools of pharmacy in England, Wales and Scotland. I would be grateful if you would allow me, through your columns, to tell any of your readers who may be interested in employing those graduates about a new service offered by the British Pharmaceutical Students' Association. During the coming Christmas vacation, the Association will be preparing lists of all types of vacancies for potential pharmacy graduates, for posting on notice-boards at the schools of pharmacy and for inclusion in the Association's magazine, *The Future Pharmacist* (free to our membership of about 2,000). We believe that this scheme will be a really effective method of bringing any vacancy to the attention of all final-year pharmacy students, and will be complementary to the work of careers and appointments boards. This view is shared by the secretary for technical appointments at one of the largest of these boards, since B.P.S.A. hopes to offer a wide-ranging

advertising service and not specific aid to individuals. We hope, therefore, that the lists will include work in industrial, hospital and retail posts. Where a job will be fairly specific, we would like it to appear as such, e.g. in industry, "medicinal development" or "production management trainee," or possibly in retail, e.g. "rural—including agricultural and veterinary pharmacy," with the following information:

Name of employer
Address of employer
Probable vacancies for summer, 1968*
Possible vacancies for summer, 1968*

*With location if different from address.

I hope that all types of employers will send notice of probable and possible vacancies to:

MR. A. J. FAIRHEAD,
9 Queens Court,
Queens Road,
London, E.11.

First copy date is Friday, November 24, for distribution during the Christmas vacation, but further editions of the list will be published later to include further vacancies. However, from my own experience, a final-year student begins seriously to consider his future employment during the Spring term, and the earlier that a vacancy appears the larger will be the number of students who consider it really seriously. So that B.P.S.A. shall not lose money in organising this service we ask that any pharmaceutical concern using the scheme should contribute towards its cost by making a small donation to B.P.S.A. Many pharmaceutical companies engaged in manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing have given support to B.P.S.A., ranging from donations of a few pounds to very considerable help, and any companies which have supported B.P.S.A. during the past year may take part in the scheme on the strength of this.

ANTHONY J. FAIRHEAD,
B.Pharm, M.P.S.,
Appointments Officer,
B.P.S.A., Nottingham

Appreciated

THANK you for the help your publication has been to me for many years, especially the quarterly Price List.—L.H.S.

PRESCRIPTION POSER

"I was unlucky this time," wrote the Midlands pharmacist who received during a rota hour the following prescription:

Handwritten prescription:
214
1/12

From Pharmacy to Pure Chemistry

PHARMACY HISTORY SOCIETY'S FIRST LECTURE

A MESSAGE from Dr. M. P. Earles (acting director and professor of the history of pharmacy, University of Wisconsin, U.S.A.), conveying to the newly formed British Society for the History of Pharmacy the best wishes of its American counterpart, was read at the British Society's first evening meeting on October 11 by Dr. T. D. Whittet, who was in the chair.

DR. M. B. HALL (lecturer in the history of science and technology, Imperial College of Science and Technology) outlined the development in the 17th century of a new school of chemical pharmacy stemming from the influence of Paracelsus upon medical chemistry. Dr. Hall said that the seventeenth century was an important period in pharmacy's history as being the age in which apothecaries began sometimes to be learned men, and in which pharmacy itself ceased to be a pure craft and became an applied science. During that period, despite all that conservative authority could do, chemical drugs crept or were "smuggled" into first the unofficial and next the official pharmacopoeias, and pharmacy and chemistry became firmly wedded into the close association that has persisted ever since.

The needs of pharmacy had much to do with making chemistry respectable in the seventeenth century. That was paradoxical, for the first stages in the development of iatro or medical chemistry had been mystic in the extreme. Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim Paracelsus (1493-1541), was undoubtedly a mystic and difficult to assess. Modern scholars who appreciated his wilder flights of mysticism were themselves liable to incline to the mystic. Others, like the speaker herself, were repelled by his obscurities and often apparent contradictions, and so not capable of judging him fairly. Fortunately the aims and writings of the more influential of his followers were more intelligible, more revealing, and ultimately more important than his own. They interpreted his writings as meaning that physiological processes were chemical, and that disturbances in physiological functioning could be countered by chemical means.

How His Followers Saw Paracelsus

That Paracelsus himself used few chemical remedies was irrelevant. What mattered was that late sixteenth and seventeenth century Paracelsans or Spagyrista insisted that he did. His followers saw him as not only an iconoclast but an innovator.

The tremendous scandal over the introduction of chemical pharmacy might never have arisen had it not been for the developments in humanism, which both tended to discredit the authority of writings that had been popular in the later Middle Ages (such as Pliny's *Natural History* and *Dioscorides' Materia Medica*) and to exalt the authority of previously unknown writings such as the physiological and

anatomical treatises of Galen. Galen's stress had been upon simple vegetable preparations, a point made much of later by anti-Arabist humanists who, detesting all non-classical language and practice, derided the Islamic pharmacology as one stuffed with over-complex preparations. Hence the sanction given by classical authority (in the writings of Dioscorides and Pliny) to the use of mineral and even metallic drugs was overlooked, and chemical drugs were denounced as dangerous novelties, while galenicals or simples were lauded as traditional, tried and true specifics.

Chemical Innovations

A number of purely chemical innovations greatly complicated the picture and exacerbated the controversy. First was a technical process: the development of distillation techniques suitable for volatile substances (alcohols, spirits, essences, oils) that were clearly not simples in the Galenic sense, though usually prepared from vegetable matter. On the other hand they were popular and often effective. The second chemical development of pharmaceutical importance was the discovery of the strong mineral acids, which were ultimately to be used directly in pharmacology, but whose great importance lay in their ability to create metallic and mineral compounds. Finally mining and metallurgical techniques were developing that produced large supplies of mercury (used in its compounds since antiquity for external application) and antimony (anciently a cosmetic but now so widely available that cups could be made of it). The strong acids, allowed to react with mercury, had produced both the corrosive mercuric sublimate and later the milder calomel.

It had to be remembered, said Dr. Hall, that faith played a large share in any cure, and that many patients gained great confidence — and were thereby improved — by taking medicines with noticeable effects. For many, the very heroism of the purgations produced by the new chemical drugs was a powerful reassurance that something was being done. Hence by 1600 patients were clamouring for antimony wine and the new mercurials. At the same time it was understandable that public authority, just beginning to introduce wide control over medical practice, should have been reluctant to authorise the prescription of proven poisons.

Resistance to the "new" chemical drugs did not mean rejection of the older ones, and many a good Galenic physician prescribed gold as well as the distilled cordials and elixirs that he did not realise had been unknown to Galen.

The publication by physicians such as Quercetanus of panegyrics in praise of spagyrical remedies inspired but did not inform. Two things were needed: to instruct physicians in prescribing the new medicines and apothecaries in preparing them. Two immensely popular works catered for those needs. The

Basilica Chymica (1608 or 1609) of Oswald Croll (professor of medicine at Marburg) included an immensely long defence of Paracelsan medicine and was followed by a series of notes on drugs, with brief accounts of their preparation and use, and an essay on the doctrine of signatures.

An even more influential work, the first true textbook intended for a simple audience, was *Tyrcinum Chymicum* (1610) by Jean Beguin (apparently a lecturer to apothecaries and perhaps the first true chemical teacher). Like Croll's more pretentious work, though simpler in style, it was written in Latin. Within two years Beguin had translated it into French. It went through about fifty editions (English 1669). Severely practical, it gave, after the initial chapter, a defence of chemical remedies on the grounds that they were both pleasanter and more effective than galenicals, and quite as safe. Beguin continued with brief general notes on chemistry proper: on its principles (salt, sulphur and mercury) and operations (calcination, extraction, coagulation, lutation). The remainder of the work was taken up by directions for preparing a large number of drugs and with brief descriptions of their use: distilled substances, spirits, *eau fortes* (strong acids), vinegars, oils, tinctures, balsams, extracts, calxes, salts, flowers, magistris, quintessences and some substances discovered by Beguin himself, including his "burning spirit of Saturn" (acetone), which preserved his name at least until the nineteenth century.

First Handbook for the Unlearned

Beguin had established a pattern of textbook writing that was to vary only slightly during the course of the century. His most important contribution was undoubtedly the idea of a pharmaceutical handbook addressed to the unskilled and unlearned in which, without obscurity of language, perplexing symbolism or alchemical mystery, were given exact and easily followed methods for preparing simply named chemical substances, as well as notes on their uses.

Ironically, the most important sequence of textbooks following the lines of the new pharmacy stemmed from the establishment of a royal botanic garden in Paris in 1635. The garden's edict of establishment had provided that three doctors were to be chosen to instruct the scholars in the nature of plants and "all medicaments, both simple and complex", as well as providing practical demonstrations in the nature of "all pharmaceutical operations, the choice, preparation and composition of all sorts of drugs."

First chemical teaching at the *Jardin royal des Plantes* had been by a chemical demonstrator. In 1648 the first of a series of new chairs was created (eight years after teaching began) with the appointment of William Davisson (c. 1593 to c. 1669) who, though he lectured for only two years, established the tradition of full-scale chemical lec-

tures open to the public without charge.

When Davisson left his post in 1651 to become personal physician to the King of Poland he was succeeded by Le Febvre (d. 1674), who in his turn resigned the post in 1660 to accompany Charles II to London at the Restoration. Le Febvre began the custom of publishing his lectures as a textbook. In 1660 appeared his *Traicté de la Chymie*, intended as an aid to the reading of chemical remedies. Finding no chemical chairs in London, and few or no chemical textbooks, he had his own textbook translated and published in 1663 as "A Compleat Body of Chymistry." Le Febvre's main emphasis, in spite of an obvious yearning towards pure chemistry, was upon what he rightly called "pharmaceutical chemistry." He was followed in the chair of chemistry at the *Jardin des Plantes* by the Swiss Christopher Glaser (c. 1628 to c. 1672) who, like his predecessor, published a *Traicté de la Chymie* (1663), in English as "The Compleat Chymist" (1677), but it was a more modest book merely "teaching by a short and easy method all its most necessary preparations."

The lectures of Glaser's successor (and the first of the apothecary-chemists), Moïse Charas (1619-98), were published under the title of *Pharmacopée Royale Galénique et Chymique* (1676). More concerned with pharmacy than chemistry, they dealt with the definition and aims of pharmacy, not chemistry — and described the preparation of both galenic and chemical drugs. One other textbook, by a teaching apothecary often cited by historians of chemistry was Nicolas Lemery's *Cours de Chymie* (1675). It showed its author to be better read in chemistry and more interested in real chemistry than his predecessors, but the bulk of the treatise was still devoted to simple methods of preparing chemical remedies and brief indications of their uses. Like other textbooks it survived many decades after its first appearance and was translated into many languages.

England had produced no such tradition of pharmaceutical education and no textbook writers and English apothecaries had usually to wait for many years to have French textbooks made accessible to them. Equally there had been few English Paracelsans before 1640, though rather more English Helmontians after 1650.

The pharmacopoeia prepared by the College of Physicians in 1618 listed some chemical remedies. It was significant that the preface had been written by a foreign spagyrical physician, Theodore Turquet de Mayerne (1573-1655), who had lectured on pharmacy in Paris and who, though a fashionable physician, had suffered condemnation for his devotion to chemical remedies in 1603.

English Physicians' Moderation

English physicians seemed generally to have taken a moderate line though many were competent chemists, especially in the generation educated in the late 1630's (Christopher Merret (1614-95), Jonathan Goddard (1617-75) or Thomas Willis (1621-75)).

It took the Great Plague of 1665 to create, briefly, an atmosphere of con-

troversy comparable to what continued to rage in France through most of the century. In June 1665 eight "doctors" signed a broadsheet, "An Advertisement from the Society of Chymical Physitians Touching Medicines by them prepared, in pursuance of his Majesties Command, For the Prevention, and for the Cure of the Plague." The medicines were for sale at the houses of the signatories, of whom probably only one, William Goddard, was probably "doctor."

A Damp Squib

The broadsheet proved rather a damp squib. The "chymical physitians," who had been acting illegally in preparing and dispensing their own drugs, could ultimately claim no more success in curing plague than their orthodox opponents. Those who survived continued to attack the Galenists, but it was difficult to know whom they were attacking when so many Fellows of the College of Physicians were quite as willing to prescribe spagyrical as galenical remedies. The battle for chemical remedies had never really needed to be fought in England.

What was in question was the line of demarcation between physicians and apothecaries, a uniquely English controversy never permanently settled until the mid-nineteenth century. In the seventeenth century the dispute had been not so much from physicians who complained because the apothecaries gave medical advice, as from apothecaries who complained that their exclusive rights to compound drugs were being eroded.

The creation of the Society of Apothecaries in 1617 suggested the possibility of development in various directions. The College of Physicians, though named as an advisory body, did not get the veto power for which it had hoped. Nor were the apothecaries required to take an oath not to practise medicine. The College of Physicians retained its old rights of control but acquired no new ones, except that in 1618 a royal proclamation specified that only members of the Apothecaries' Company might, within London or for seven miles around, sell any drug listed in the new *Pharmacopoeia Londinensis*. The new charter of the College of Physicians of about the same time (1616) gave the physicians technical control over apothecaries, druggists and distillers, especially those suspected of wrongdoing.

The disturbances of the Civil War had told much against the possibility of control by the physicians. Empirics and unlicensed practitioners flourished and apothecaries, cheaper and more numerous than physicians, practised when and as they could. That situation recurred during the Plague. In 1664 Dr. Timothy Clarke, F.P.S., had complained publicly that the physicians were being abused by the activities of the apothecaries and advocated the practice of pharmacy by physicians instead.

The apothecaries protested, naturally enough, at this infringement of their rights. In 1669 and 1670 other and better known physicians, successful practitioners, launched an attack by pamphlets upon the apothecaries (Daniel

Coxe's *A Discourse wherein the interest of the Patient in Reference to Physick and Physicians in soberly debated* (London, 1669), Christopher Merret's *A Short View of the Frauds and Abuses committed by the Apothecaries as well in Relation to Patients as Physicians: making their own Medicines* (London, 1669); and Jonathan Goddard's *A Discourse setting forth the unhappy Condition of the Practice of Physick in London* (London, 1670).

The apothecaries replied in *Lex Talionis sive vindiciae pharmacorum* (London 1670) to which Merret replied in turn, but the war fizzled out. The apothecaries continued to practise but strengthened their position by stricter official attention to the preparation of drugs. By the next century the apothecaries had almost ceased to be shopmen and had become educated, even Latinate medical men, though without a degree. The shopman who compounded to another's prescription was now the druggist; thanks to the foundation laid by his predecessors he was well supplied with pharmacopoeias and textbooks, precise and reliable guides to the preparation of drugs.

As chemical remedies became widely accepted all writers prided themselves on producing safe medicaments even from things poisonous in themselves. By the late seventeenth century both chemical medicine and the apothecary's art had become staid and respectable. Both chemistry and medicine benefited thereby.

DR. WHITTET said he had been interested to hear about the use of elements in medicine. It was remarkable how many elements had been discovered by apothecaries and pharmacists. He mentioned that Le Febvre had been a member of the Royal Society, formed in London in the 17th century, and that the diarist John Evelyn referred to having attended his lectures in Paris. William Johnson, a chemist at the College of Physicians had, at some time before the Plague, applied for membership of the Society of Apothecaries and had been admitted "provided he did not meddle in galenical chemistry." It was evident, therefore, that there was some interchange between the two sides.

A questioner was told that France had undoubtedly had more influence on the development of pharmacy in 17th century England than had Germany. French textbooks were more widely read. Another questioner asked whether Dr. Hall had come across specific instances of the influence of physicians such as Moffett on the introduction of chemical drugs into the pharmacopoeia. She replied that it would be difficult to disentangle what Moffett wrote from what the other compilers had written.

MEDAL FOR DOSAGE GUN

THE Varidoser gun of CIBA Laboratories Ltd., Horsham, Sussex, which makes the administration of medication to piglets and animals generally easy and accurate, was recently awarded a gold medal of merit in the International Inventors and New Products Exhibition in New York. The gun was invented by Mr. P. C. Cox, Reading, and developed in collaboration with CIBA veterinary and engineering staff.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8: Continuation of the unofficial strike at many of the London docks is now causing a tight position in several BOTANICALS. A number of shipments have been landed at Continental ports and difficulty is being experienced with their transhipment, particularly in small parcels. Prices changes among CRUDE DRUGS have not been numerous. IPECACUANHA continued to slide, all sources being down by between one shilling and 2s. 6d. per lb. CASCARA was easier by 5s. per cwt. and Canadian SENECA by ninepence per lb. on the spot. Offers of CAMPHOR POWDER were withdrawn from origin and spot was marked up by twopence per lb. Also dearer were Brazilian JALAP by one penny per lb. and TURMERIC and Jamaican GINGER by 2s. 6d. per cwt. New-crop prices were received from Grenada for NUTMEGS and MACE. Chinese MENTHOL was dearer for shipment by one shilling per lb. but spot holders did not follow the lead and, in fact, offered in-bond material at 31s. per lb. against 32s. 6d. in the previous week.

Lower per lb. among ESSENTIAL OILS were CLOVE LEAF, Formosan CITRONELLA, Brazilian PEPPERMINT, for shipment (all by three halfpence) and Chinese SPEARMINT (by sixpence). PALMAROSA was quoted at 152s. 6d. per kilo (down 7s. 6d.) but LEMONGRASS was dearer by threepence per kilo for shipment.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ALOIN.—14-lb. lots, 34s. per lb.

AMIDOPYRIN.—Per lb., 16s. 8d. for 5-cwt. lots; 1-cwt., 17s. 5d.

p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID.—SODIUM, 17s. 6d. per kilo for 1,000-kilo lots.

AMPHETAMINE.—BASE, 150s. per kilo in 5-kilo lots, SULPHATE, 120s.; DEXAMPHETAMINE, 270s. per kilo for 10 kilos.

BENZAMINE LACTATE.—In 500-gm. lots, 1,023s. per kilo.

BENZYL BENZOATE.—B.P. in 1-ton lots, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. per lb. as to container.

CANTHARIDIN.—Per kilo 11,511s.

CHLOROXYLENOL.—B.P.C., 5s. 10d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Home-trade:—One-ton lots, 241s. per cwt.; 10-cwt., 242s.; 5-9 cwt., 243s.; 2-4 cwt., 244s.; 1-cwt., 245s. (If supplied in bags deduct 5s.).

DICOPHANE (D.D.T.)—1-ton lots, 70-74 per cent., 2s. 3d. per lb.

ETHER, B.P.—Per litre in 2-litre winchesters SOLVENT, 350 litres, 5s. 2½d. ANAESTHETIC, 6s. 10d.

GLUCOSE.—(Per ton) MONOHYDRATE, B.P. powder, £71 10s. delivered in 1-ton lots.

HOMATROPINE.—16-oz. lots (per oz.); ALKALOID, 30s. 6d.; HYDROBROMIDE, 24s. 6d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 28s. 6d.; METHYLBROMIDE, 25s. 6d.

HYDROQUINONE.—1-cwt. lots, 10s. per lb., 1-ton, 8s. 6d.

KAOLIN.—Light, 500 kilos, 1s. 3d. per kilo and 1,000 kilos, 1s. 2d.

LACTOSE.—B.P. in 1-ton lots packed in 1-cwt. paper-lined sacks, £129 10s. per ton.

METHYL TESTOSTERONE.—Per kilo, £95.

PALARDEHYDE.—B.P. in 12-winchester lots, 2s. 10d. per lb. (6s. 3d. kilo); 10-gall. carboys, 2s. 4d.

PHENAZONE.—1-cwt. lots, 9s. 6d. per lb.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—1-cwt., 9s. per lb.

PHYSOSTIGMINE.—Per oz. for 4-oz. lots; ALKALOID, 524s.; SALICYLATE, 354s.; SULPHATE, 453s.

Crude Drugs

AGAR.—Kobe No. 1 for shipment, 21s. 6d. 1b. c.i.f. Continental powder, 24s. spot.

ANISE.—Chinese STAR, 157s. 6d. cwt., c.i.f.

ANNATO.—Madras, f.a.q. seed, spot 200s. cwt. (170s., c.i.f.).

ASAFOETIDA.—Persian quoted at £19 cwt.

BUCHU.—LEAVES, 14s. 9d. lb., nominal.

CALUMBA.—Mozambique root, 120s. per cwt. spot.

CAMPHOR.—B.P. powder 6s. per lb.; shipment nominal, spot.

CASCARA.—Spot, 270s. per cwt.; shipment 250s. c.i.f.

CINNAMON.—BARK, Seychelles, 145s. cwt. (115s., c.i.f.); Ceylon QUILLS, shipment five 0's, 9s. 10d.; three 0's, 9s. 7d.; seconds, 6s. 9d.; quillings, 5s. 4d., all c.i.f.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar, spot quoted at 3s. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 8½d. c.i.f.

COCHINEAL.—(Per lb.) Canary Isles silver-grey, 16s. 6d. (15s. 6d., c.i.f.) spot; black brilliant, 26s. (22s. to 25s., c.i.f.) Peruvian silver-grey, 12s. 9d. (12s. c.i.f.).

COLOCYNTH PULP.—Spot, 4s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 1d., c.i.f.

CUBERS.—Spot quoted at 285s. cwt.

GINGER.—(per cwt.), Nigerian split, 145s. peeled, 165s.; African, 175s.; Jamaican No. 3, 280s.; Cochinchina, 200s.

IPECACUANHA.—(Per lb.) Matto Grosso, 45s. (41s., c.i.f. nominal); Costa Rican, 52s. (48s., c.i.f.); Colombian, 43s. (41s., c.i.f.).

JALAP.—Mexican whole bulbs, 3s. 9d. lb. (3s. 6d., c.i.f.); Brazilian, 2s. 0d. (1s. 10d., c.i.f.).

KARAYA.—No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 300s.; No. 2, 200s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS.—West African halves are 7½d. per lb. on the spot; shipment, 6d., c.i.f.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, partially extracted, 1s. 3d. lb.; unextracted for shipment, 2s. 6d.

LIME FLOWERS.—Spot, 2s. 2d. per lb.

MACE.—No. 1 broken, afloat 12s. 6d. lb., landed terms. New crop, 10s. 3d., c.i.f.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.) Chinese, November-December shipment, 29s., c.i.f.; spot, 31s. in bond. Brazilian for shipment, 26s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 27s. in bond.

MYRRH.—Spot, 430s. cwt.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.) West Indian, defective, 4s. (3s. 3d., c.i.f.); sound unsorted, 4s. 11d., c.i.f.; 80's, 6s., c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin, 110s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 80s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL.—Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters; West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak, spot, 3s. lb., shipment, 2s. 8d., c.i.f.; Black Malabar, 295s. per cwt., c.i.f. Brazilian black No. 1, 2s. 6d. lb.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.) ANISE.—Cyprian, 230s. c.i.f. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 155s., spot.

CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 135s. duty paid; shipment, 96s., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Iranian, 225s., duty paid; shipment, 145s., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 120s., spot; shipment, 105s., c.i.f.

FENNEL.—Chinese, 125s., duty paid; Indian,

150s., nominal. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan in short supply, 85s., duty paid quote; shipment, 68s., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 85s. to 95s.

SENEGA.—Canadian, 28s. per lb., spot; shipment, 27s., c.i.f.; Japanese, 24s. to 25s., duty paid.

STRAMONIUM.—Continental LEAVES, 85s. per cwt., spot.

STROPHANTHUS.—Kombe, spot, 40s. lb., nominal.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para, 10s. lb. spot, shipment, 8s., c.i.f.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger spot, 157s. 6d. per cwt.; shipment, 160s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN.—(Per lb.), 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt. 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—New crop, 5s. 6d. lb. (5s. c.i.f.).

Essential and Expressed Oils

AMBER.—Rectified, spot, 1s. 6d. per lb.

ANISE.—Chinese, spot, 13s. 6d. lb.; November-December shipment, 11s. 3d., c.i.f.

CADE.—Spanish from 2s. 3d. per lb. for drum lots.

CARDAMOM.—Imported, 610s. per lb.; English distilled, 800s.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, spot, 4s. 4½d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 3d., c.i.f.; Formosan, 5s. in bond and 4s. 8½d., c.i.f.; Chinese, 4s. 9d. in bond; 3s. 11d. (November-December), c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf for shipment, 9s., c.i.f. spot, 9s. 4½d. in bond. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud oil English, B.P., 26s. per lb., for 1-cwt. lots.

CORIANDER.—From 40s. per lb. spot.

CUBEBS.—Spot supplies of English are 90s. per lb.

CUMIN.—English distilled oil, 125s. per lb. imported, 90s. to 100s.

FENNEL.—Spanish sweet, 16s. per lb., paid.

GRAPEFRUIT.—West Indian small lots on spot at 12s. 9d. per lb. Florida, 15s.

JUNIPER BERRY.—English distilled, 270s. lb.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 26s. 3d. per kilo; shipment 24s. 9d., c.i.f.

OLIVE.—Spot is from 26s. 6d. to 27s. per gall., in drums, ex wharf.

PALMAROSA.—Shipment, 152s. 6d. per kilo, c.i.f.; spot, 170s. per kilo.

PEPPERMINT.—(Per lb.) Arvensis: Chinese November-December shipment, 9s. 1½d., c.i.f., spot, 11s. Brazilian for shipment, 8s., c.i.f.; spot, 8s. American *Piperata* Far-west, 41s. 6d.; mid-west, 56s.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore, spot, 130s. lb., East Indian, 265s. per kilo, c.i.f.

SAGE.—Spanish, 18s. to 19s. per lb.

SPEARMINT.—American oil on the spot, 70s. to 75s. per lb. Chinese, spot, 62s. 6d. per kilo; shipment, 55s., c.i.f.

VETIVERT.—Bourbon, spot, 85s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG.—Best oil quoted about 35s.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 7: PHOSPHORIC ACID advanced to \$1.72 per unit from \$1.69. Demand for TARTARIC ACID was brisk. Messina LEMON OIL was raised to \$10.20 lb. (from \$8) but SPEARMINT fell to \$6.75 lb., down 45 cents.

TRADE MARKS

BEFORE REGISTRATION
APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED

"Trade Marks Journal," October 25, No. 4652

For shaving cream (3)

PERSONNA, 890,721, by Philip Morris, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For preparations for tinting the hair (3)

MAUVE DECADE, B902,390, SAUCY BEIGE, B902,395, by Roux International, Ltd., Artane, Dublin, 5, Eire.

For soaps; etc., (3)

AQUAFoAM, B904,033, by Stephenson Bros., Ltd., Bradford, 7, Yorks.

For perfumes; eau de Cologne; cosmetic preparations; dentifrices; non-medicated toilet preparations; toilet articles; soaps and essential oils; etc., (3)

PFIZER, B905,278, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For toilet preparations (not medicated), cosmetic preparations, and preparations for the hair (3)

HUSSAR, 905,051, by Goya, Ltd., London, W.1.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3)

BLUE MOOD, 904,652, by Roux International, Ltd., Artane, Dublin, 5, Eire. MORNING DAWN, 910,130, by Studio Girl-Hollywood, Ltd., Havant, Herts. TANIKI, 910,459, by Beecham Toiletry Products, Brentford, Middlesex.

For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, essential oils, cosmetics and hair lotions (3)

PROCARY, 905,605, by S.r.l. Over, Milan, Italy.

For soaps, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations and preparations for the hair (3)

CHIOMIL G.C., 905,943, by Laboratorio Farmaceutico "La Fagocina" Di G. Carati & Figli, Oggiono, Italy.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, and essential oils (3)

SUNSTRIP, 906,263, BON NUIT, 906,823, by Beecham Toiletry Division, Brentford, Middlesex.

For perfumes; non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, essential oils (3)

PAX, 906,828, by Thawpit, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

For perfumed soap, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics, hair lotions and dentifrices (3)

ADAGIO, SHIKARI, 910,553-54, by Bourjois, Ltd., Croydon, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical preparations for influencing human fertility (5)

OVANON, 891,908, by Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Morden, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical, medical and veterinary preparations and substances (5)

PENTEVAX, 894,808, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For disinfectants, preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

Device, 885,584, by Union Generale des Petroles, Paris, 7e, France.

For pharmaceutical preparations consisting of or containing ketophenylbutazone, for use in the treatment of rheumatism (5)

KETAZON, 897,912, by Spofa, Praha 3-Zizkov, Czechoslovakia.

For preparations and substances for repelling insects and vermin (5)

NOK, 903,126, by Jeys Group, Ltd., Barking, Essex.

For arcaricides (5)

KILACAR, B904,285, by Jansenn Pharmaceutica, N.V., Beerse, Belgium.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human use (5)

FUSARIN, 904,540, by Biofarma, S.A., Neuilly-on-Seine, France.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human and veterinary use (5)

LEPTOSAN, 904,764, by Behringwerke, A.G., Marburg/Lahn, Germany.

For surgical gauze opaque to X-rays (5)

CERAY, B904,929, by Alexander Ganis & Sons, Ltd., Danver, Lancs.

For veterinary preparations and food supplements, all for cattle (5)

BOVITROL, 905,479, by E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Twickenham, Middlesex.

For analgesic pharmaceutical preparations (5)

NAPSALGESIC, 905,497, by Dista Products, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 24.

For preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; insecticides and fungicides (5)

SOMARIX, 905,545, by J. R. Geigy, A.G., Basle, Switzerland.

For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; sanitary substances (5)

THERACANZAN, 906,651, by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For medicated paper, surgical tissues, antiseptics and disinfectants, all for sale in the United Kingdom otherwise than for export but not excluding goods for export to the Irish Republic (5) and for toilet papers, paper tissues for toilet purposes, paper towels and paper handkerchiefs, all for sale in the United Kingdom otherwise than for export but not excluding goods for export to the Irish Republic (16)

HANZAFRESH, B906,889-90, by Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull, Yorks.

For antibiotic preparations (5)

FLOXAPEN, 907,032, by Beecham Research Laboratories, Brentford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

CAMCOSOL, 907,507, by Camden Chemical Co., Ltd., London, W.C.1. NIBISPAN, 910,993, by Roussel-Uclaf, Paris, 8e, France.

For pharmaceutical products (5)

SANDOCAL, 907,797, by Sandoz Products, Ltd., Leeds, Yorks.

For medicated beverages; beverages for infants and invalids and for dietetic purposes; pharmaceutical preparations and substances; all the aforesaid goods containing lemon juice or being lemon flavoured (5)

LEMCURA, 907,867, by H. W. Carter & Co., Brentford, Middlesex.

For fungicides (5)

ASURIT, 910,244, by Schering, A.G., Berlin, 65, Germany.

For preparations for the treatment of peripheral and central disorders of the circulatory system (5)

LAMURAN, 910,644, by C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, G.m.b.H., Manheim, Waldorf, Germany.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; sanitary substances and disinfectants (5)

CARDERAL, 911,150, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For photographic cameras and photographic slide projectors (9)

DIPLOMAT, 905,477, by Dixons Photographic, Ltd., Edgware, Middlesex.

For photographic, cinematographic and optical instruments and apparatus; and parts and fittings (9)

TESSOVAR, 905,480, by Carl Zeiss, Oberkochen, Germany.

For binoculars (9)

CATSEYES, 909,364, by S. & C. Weiss (Continuation), Ltd., London, E.C.1.

For medical, surgical and veterinary instruments and apparatus and parts and fittings (10)

TERUMO, 908,846, by K. K. Jintan Terumo, Tokyo, Japan.

For electric blankets (10)

AMBASSADOR, 910,067, by Thermostat Appliances, Ltd., Failsworth, Lancs.

For towels, tissues and handkerchiefs, all made of paper; etc., (16)

TUFCEL, 909,421, by Bowater-Scott Corporation, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)"
October 18, 1967

Antidiabetically effective sulphonamides. C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, G.m.b.H. 1,092,500.

Tissues impregnated with insect repellants. Abic, Ltd. and Y. Bentovim, 1,092,550.

Disposable diaper. A. N. Di Addario. 1,092,561. Pyrimidines and process for the preparation thereof. CIBA, Ltd. 1,092,571.

13,14-seco-steroids and process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 1,092,574.

Δ^4 -3-oxo-14 β -hydroxyandrostenes. CIBA, Ltd. 1,092,575.

Process for producing 5'-purine nucleotides. Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd. 1,092,597.

Process for the purification of Δ^2 -oxazolines. Chemische Werke Hüls, A.G. 1,092,605.

Supporting media for microbiological fermentation processes. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,092,634.

Process for the production of iminocarbonic ester derivatives. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,092,654.

Stabilisation of aqueous formaldehyde solutions. Koei Chemical Co., Ltd. 1,092,657.

Process for preparing thiamine derivatives. Sankyo Co., Ltd. 1,092,664.

3 α , 5 α -cyclo-6 β , 19-oxido-steroids. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,092,672.

Undecapeptides having an eleodisine activity and a process for their manufacture. Schering, A.G. 1,092,682.

Derivatives of furan and their production. Etablissements Clinbyla. 1,092,695.

Carbanic acid esters and processes for their production. Agripat, S.A. 1,092,696.

Substituted azaindole-3-acetic acid compounds and methods for their preparation. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,092,702.

Delustred cosmetics. Yardley & Co., Ltd. 1,092,726.

Preparation of amyloglucosidase. K. Aunstrup. 1,092,775.

2 methoxy-4-(N²-glutaryl)sulphanilamido quinalizine and process for preparing the same. Mead Johnson & Co. 1,092,737.

Triazolyl-stilbene compounds. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,092,794.

Blood purification. Rohm & Haas Co. 1,092,754.

Electric dry shavers. Braun, A.G. 1,092,800.

Respiratory apparatus. Dragerwerk, Heinr & Bernhard Drager. 1,092,818.

Unsaturated methylene-carbonamides and process of producing them. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,092,873.

Preparation of a phenylalanine derivative. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,092,886.

Antibiotic substances and process for the manufacture thereof. Danbal, A.G. 1,092,888.

Process for preparing cyclohexanoneoxime by ammoniation of cyclohexanone. Toa Gosei Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. 1,092,899.

Sachet and method of manufacture therefor. Bilipak, Ltd. 1,092,903.

Anthrancilic acid derivatives. Parke, Davis & Co. 1,092,921.

Boric acid dehydration. Halcon International, Inc. 1,092,924.

3,5-Dialkylhydantoins. United States Borax & Chemical Corporation. 1,092,962.

Cryogenic surgical instrument. Alcon Laboratories, Inc. 1,092,967.

Analgesic and antipyretic medicinal compositions. Laboratoire D'Analyses et de Recherches Biologiques Mauvernay-Centre European de Recherches Mauvernay "C.E.R.M." 1,092,978.

Aqueous lysozyme solution and method of making the same. Eisai Co., Ltd. 1,092,985.

Biocidal compositions. African Explosives & Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,092,994.

N-substituted benzodiazocycloalkanes. American Home Products Corporation. 1,093,064.

Substituted 9-(1-alkylpiperidylidene-4)-hixanthene-10-oxides. Sandoz, Ltd. 1,093,083.

Process for preparing alkene-sulphonates. Farbwurke Hoechst, A.G. 1,093,103.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patents Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from November 29, 1967.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical publications.

SALICYLATES. Effect of in urticaria. *Brit. med.* J., November 4, p. 262.

ANTI-INFLAMMATORY EFFECTS OF SALICYLATES. Clinical measurement of in rheumatoid arthritis. *Brit. med. J.*, November 4, p. 264.

GLYCERYL TRINITRATE in angina pectoris: Tablet or aerosol? *Brit. med. J.*, November 4, p. 268.

PSYCHOTOMIMETIC INDOLE compound in the urine of schizophrenics and mentally defective patients. *Nature*, November 4, p. 490.

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS induced by mescaline, lysergic acid diethylamide, and bromo-

lysergic acid in the hamster. *Science*, October 13, p. 265.

HERBICIDES. Diurnal rhythm of sensitivity of cotton seedlings to. *Science*, October 6, p. 120.

ACTINOMYCIN D effect on amino acid absorption from rat jejunal loops. *Science*, October 6, p. 129.

POLYETHYLENE. Diffusion, permeation, and solubility of selected agents in and through. *J. pharm. Sci.*, October, p. 1288.

MOLECULAR THEORY of sweet taste. *Nature*, November 4, p. 480.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of week of insertion.

Monday November 13

BRIGHTON AND HOVE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, South Eastern Gas Board lecture hall, 167 Church Road, Hove, at 7.45 p.m. Demonstration and talk on "Invalid and Slimming Diets."

FINCHLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Southgate club, 17 Chase Side, London, N.14, at 8 p.m. Mr. N. Lloyd (features editor, *Observer* magazine) on "What's Happening to Britain's newspapers?"

PLYMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Greenbank Hospital, Plymouth, at 7.30 p.m. Film evening.

SOUTHAMPTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, General Hospital, Southampton, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. J. C. Bloomfield (a member of Council) on "The White Paper for New Medicines Legislation," and discussion.

STOCKPORT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, West Park Hospital, Macclesfield, at 8 p.m. Films and discussion: Council's proposals (presented by Mr. C. C. Stevens), on forthcoming medicines legislation.

Tuesday November 14

BIRMINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Stafford suite, Garden House hotel, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 16, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. N. Herdman (managing director, Duncan Flockhart & Evans, Ltd.) on "Profit, Pleasure and Prestige in Pharmacy."

COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Fletch hotel, Fletchampstead Highway, Coventry, at 8 p.m. Professor N. J. Harper (head of pharmacy department, University of Aston) on "Development of a New Drug."

DEWSBURY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Marnaville country club, Mirfield, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

DONCASTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Ivanhoe hotel, Sprotborough, at 8.30 p.m. Speaker: Mr. Havenhand (Japanese Cameras, Ltd.).

EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and WEST HAM ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACISTS, Medical education centre, Whippy Cross Hospital, Leytonstone, London, E.11, at 8 p.m. "Diuretic Drugs" (recorded lecture).

FIFE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Regal restaurant, Dunfermline, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. G. Teeling-Smith (director, Office of Health Economics) on "Rights and Wrongs in Pharmacy."

LIVERPOOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Exchange hotel, Liverpool, at 8.15 p.m. Mr. W. A. Little (department of nuclear medicine, Liverpool Clinic) on "Pharmaceutical Aspects of Nuclear Medicine."

LONDON BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Auditorium, Wellcome Building, 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. C. C. Stevens (Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., pharmaceuticals division) on "Legal Responsibilities of the Hospital Pharmacist."

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Lecture hall, medical institute, Hartshill, at 8 p.m. Dr. Donaldson on "Contact Eczema." (Lecture course.)

NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 64 St. James's Street, Nottingham, at 8 p.m. Business meeting followed by films presented by Geigy (U.K.), Ltd., pharmaceuticals division.

PLASTICS INSTITUTE, Europa hotel, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1. Conference on "Advances in Packaging with Plastics." Until November 16.

READING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Southcote hotel, Reading, at 8 p.m. Formulation of Branch resolutions and film evening.

WEST HERTFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Peahen hotel, St. Albans, at 8 p.m. Mr. D. E. Sparshott (a member of Council) on "Quo Vadis?"

WORCESTER CITY AND COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Star hotel, Worcester, at 8 p.m. Mr. E. David Hill (assistant chief male nurse in charge of addiction, All Saints Hospital, Birmingham) on "Drug Addiction."

Wednesday November 15

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Medical Centre, Boscombe, at 1.20 p.m. Dr. W. Fielding on "Ten Year Plan of the Local Health Authority." At Cornelia nurses' hostel, Poole, Mr. M. B. Goddard on "Acute Coronary Unit—Edinburgh."

EPSOM AND SUTTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Skinner's restaurant, Sutton, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Glasgow Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, at 7.30 p.m. Professor J. H. Hutchison (Royal Hospital for Sick Children) on "Paediatric Practice." (Lecture course.)

GRIMSBY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Adelaide lounge, Yarborough hotel, Grimsby, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. C. Carter (superintendent, Sheffield Pricing Bureau), on "Work Entailed in the Pricing of National Health Service Prescriptions."

ISLE OF WIGHT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, St. Mary's Hospital, Newport, at 7.30 p.m. Sergeant Russell (Hampshire Drug Squad) and Mr. H. Lane (Southampton Customs Officer) on "Drug Addiction."

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 7 p.m. Sherry party.

Thursday November 16

BEDFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Cross Keys hotel, Pulloxhill, at 8 p.m. Professor A. H. Beckett (head of Chelsea School of Pharmacy) on "The Route from Witch Doctor to Modern Drug."

BRISTOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Dyrrham Lodge, 16 Clifton Park, Bristol, 8 at 7.30 p.m. Formulation of Branch resolutions and film evening.

BURNLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Empress Grill, Burnley, at 8 p.m. Mr. R. Dickinson (assistant secretary, Pharmaceutical Society) on "Pharmacy in the United States."

CHELTENHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Boardroom, Ucal, Ltd., Cheltenham, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. T. D. Whittet (chief pharmacist, Ministry of Health) on "Work of the World Health Organisation."

DUNDEE AND EASTERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Visit to the Pharmacy, Dundee Royal Infirmary, at 7.30 p.m.

LEEDS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Great Northern hotel, Leeds, at 8 p.m. Mr. A. G. M. Madge (a member of Council) on "Pharmacy and the Common Market."

MID-GLOAMORGAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, York hotel, Bridgend, at 8 p.m. Discussion of the Council's proposals (presented by Mr. D. H. Maddock) on forthcoming medicines legislation.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, School of Pharmacy, University of London, Brunswick Square, London, W.C.1, at 7 p.m. "The Sainsbury Report." Speakers: Mr. J. A. Baker (group chief pharmacist, Westminster Hospital); Dr. G. R. Fryers (Bayer Products Co.); Dr. F. Hartley (dean, School of Pharmacy, University of London); Dr. A. Kenwick (director, Institute of Clinical Research, Middlesex Hospital) and Mr. C. C. B. Stevens (Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (pharmaceutical division)).

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London, E.1, at 7 p.m. Dr. P. J. Pauling on "Structure of Nerve Drugs."

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, Grand hotel, Eastbourne, Sussex, at 9 a.m. Annual convention.

SOCIETY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, Engineering lecture theatre, Bridgend Technical College, Bridgend, Glamorgan, at 4.30 p.m. Dr. L. E. Coles, Glamorgan County Analyst on "Work of a Public Analyst."

SUNDERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Technical College, South Johnson Street, Sunderland, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. G. F. Somers, (research manager, Reckitt & Sons, Ltd. (pharmaceutical laboratories)) on "Pharmaceutical Evaluation of New Drugs." (Joint meeting with students of school of pharmacy).

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Edward Lewis theatre, Middlesex Hospital Medical School, Cleveland Street, London, W.1, at 5.30 p.m. Professor Bo Holmstedt (department of toxicology, Royal Caroline Institute, Stockholm, Sweden) on "Use of Gas Chromatography and Mass Spectrometry in Studies of Drugs and Metabolites."

Sunday November 19

SCOTTISH DEPARTMENT, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, Heriot-Watt University, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, at 2.30 p.m. Mr. J. P. Bannerman (a member of Council) on "The White Paper on Proposed Medicines Legislation."

Courses and Conferences

BRIGHTON COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY. Course of eight extension lectures, commencing January 16. Subjects covered include endocrinology, central nervous system pharmacology, pharmacological incompatibilities, preparation of eye drops, antiseptics and disinfectants; antibiotics; surgical appliances and pharmaceutical legislation. Fee: £3. Details from Dr. E. A. Rawlins, School of Pharmacy, Brighton College of Technology, Moulsecoomb, Brighton, BN2 4GJ.

IPSWICH AND SUFFOLK BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, School of Science, Ipswich Civic College, Rope Walk, Ipswich. Pharmacy extension course 1967: November 21, "Control of Human Heredity," December 5, "Modern Drugs in Dermatology," 1968: January 30, "Development of Immunological Pregnancy Tests," February 13, "Some Problems of Drug Addiction," February 27, "Economics of Pharmacy," March 12, "Structure and Function of the Kidney and the use of Diuretics," March 26, "Anti-rheumatic and Anti-inflammatory Drugs." Fee: £2 2s. Details from Mr. W. T. Nash, 49 Constable Road, Ipswich.

Prescribers' Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

A SCREENING test to determine the bactericidal activity of eye drops is proposed by workers at the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science, and Royal Adelaide Hospital, Adelaide, South Australia. The method involves the addition of a suspension of a test organism (*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*) to a volume of the eye-drop solution. After 20 minutes at room temperature the mixture is filtered through a membrane filter which is then transferred to the surface of a petri dish containing appropriate neutralising medium. At the end of the ten days' incubation, a 99.99 per cent. kill is regarded as evidence of bactericidal activity. The authors have used their method to test twenty-four commercially produced eye drops preserved with chlorbutol, benzalkonium chloride or mercurial or combined preservatives, or drops with no stated preservative. Total destruction of the experimental inoculum was achieved in freshly prepared solutions of 0.5 per cent. chlorbutol and 0.02 per cent. benzalkonium chloride in buffer over pH 7-2.1. However, chlorbutol failed after autoclaving in solutions at pH 7 but retained activity at pH 6 and below. Two mercurial compounds were found to have feeble bactericidal activity. Of drops containing no preservative, three (active ingredients sulphafurazole, an 8-hydroxyquinoline derivatives, and neostigmine methylsulphate respectively) failed the test but three others containing antibiotics appeared to be effective. The authors say the experiments indicate that bactericidal substances in eye drops may fail for a variety of reasons some of which may not be appreciated by the manufacturer. A screening test of their type seems desirable, the authors conclude (*Lancet*, November 4, p. 968).

MEASUREMENT of joint size by means of jewellers' rings under controlled conditions provides a simple method for the clinical assessment of the anti-inflammatory properties of a rapidly acting drug, report workers at Westminster Hospital, London. They

have used the technique to demonstrate a reduction in joint size induced by the anti-inflammatory drug prednisone and an absence of reduction with paracetamol. When paracetamol was compared with placebo no difference in joint size was noted, though improvements in grip strength and patients' preference suggested that those indices might improve after administration of an analgesic. High dosage of salicylates, but not low doses, were found to be associated with joint-size reduction and it is therefore suggested that, if suppression of inflammation is desirable in rheumatoid arthritis, high dosage of salicylate is indicated independently of symptoms. However, low or high doses of salicylate should be eliminated from comparative trials of anti-inflammatory agents, it is suggested, as even low doses may affect the response of indices such as joint size (*B.M.J.*, November 4, p. 264).

COMPARISON of an aerosol presentation of glyceryl trinitrate (Cardiamist) with standard tablets of the drug has shown that the aerosol form is ineffective, say workers at St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley. They carried out a double-blind trial in twenty-three patients with typical angina pectoris using objective criteria for assessment. The aerosol preparation was found no more effective than a placebo aerosol in favourably influencing the amount of exercise performed, incidence and duration of angina or changes in the electrocardiogram, whereas the tablets significantly improved ischaemic changes in the electrocardiogram, when given before exercise (*B.M.J.*, November 4, p. 268).

BETNOVATE ointment (0.1 per cent. betamethasone 17-valerate) has been found by three consultant dermatologists at London hospitals to be significantly better than Ultralan plain (0.25 per cent. each of flucortolone and flucortolone caproate) in patients with eczema treated without occlusion, and in psoriasis, with or without occlusion. The findings result from a double-blind trial which also showed no significant difference between the preparations in cases of eczema when the treatment included polyethylene occlusion. The authors point out, however, that the commercial products were being compared, not their active constituents, and that the results do not mean that there is

no place for the compound that appeared in the short-term trial to be the less effective (*B.M.J.*, November 4, p. 275).

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

THE current (November 11) issue of *Woman* carries a special twin-pack sample of Vitapointe cream shampoo and Vitapointe cream rinse (makers Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.)

PRESS ADVERTISING

KODAK, LTD., Kingsway, London, W.C.2: Kodak camera outfits. In *Sunday Express*, women's magazines, *Reader's Digest* and *Life Magazine*.



IN RED, BLACK AND WHITE: A display outer of warfarin sachets, manufacturers of which are Rentokil Laboratories, Ltd., Felcourt, East Grinstead, Sussex, has been redesigned.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office.

BAYSWATER PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of retail and wholesale chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Donald Leo-Toy, Edward Ah-Ling, M.P.S. R.O.: 38 Holland Park Mews, London, W.11.

DENDRON RICHARDS & APPLEBY, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £200. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in medicinal and surgical preparations, etc. Subscribers: F. S. Wilson and R.G.A. Youard, 18 Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

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The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period—November 19-25

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Alka Seltzer	3/90	2/60	2/60	3/90	2/60	4/120	1/30	4/120	—	—	2/60	1/30	2/60	5/150
Anadin...	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/37	4/74	3/44	2/60	2/60	4/51	2/60	2/60	1/30	—	—
Aski powders	—	—	—	7/81	—	—	—	—	—	—	4/44	3/45	—	—
Bisodol	—	—	4/28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farley's rusks	6/121	6/134	—	3/67	—	4/97	—	—	—	6/88	—	—	—	—
Horlicks	2/60	2/60	2/60	4/140	3/100	4/120	4/130	2/60	2/60	3/90	2/60	5/170	3/44	2/60
Imperial Leather soap ...	2/45	3/60	2/45	3/60	2/45	3/60	2/30	4/75	2/45	3/60	3/60	3/60	—	—
Liquifruit	2/30	—	4/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remington Selectric 300 ...	3/75	3/75	3/75	3/75	3/75	3/75	3/75	3/75	3/75	3/75	3/75	3/75	—	3/75
Sovol indigestion tablets ...	3/44	—	—	4/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Topsy baby cream ...	—	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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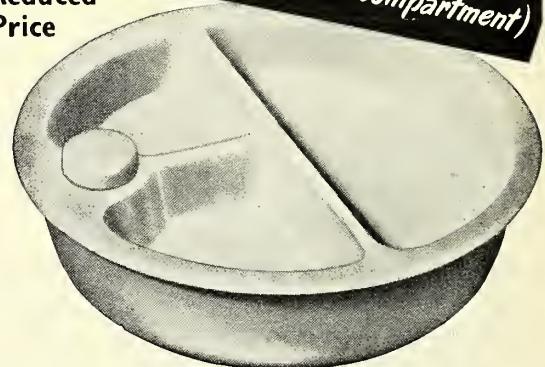
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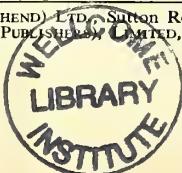
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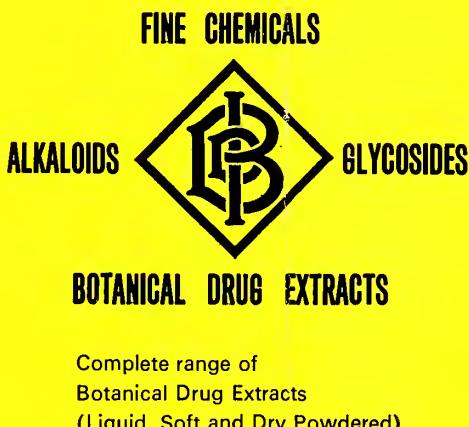
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